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North Korea Holds Out The Empty Rice Bowl

Seeking Handouts, Envoys Tell Japan That Food Shortages Loom Again

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Putting hunger before ideology, the Communist government of North Korea has asked one of its leading capitalist enemies, Japan, for emergency supplies of rice.

A North Korean delegation visiting here told Japanese political leaders Friday that the 22 million people of their nation face serious food shortages again this year unless Japan and other countries increase their shipments of food and other aid.

After standing proudly for decades on their self-proclaimed watchword, *juche*, or self-reliance, North Korean leaders have been increasingly open in recent years about admitting that the largely agricultural nation cannot feed itself.

South Korea's government says North Korean rice production totaled about 1.5 million tons last year, about 40 percent below subsistence levels. The North already is said to be importing rice from Thailand, China, and South Korea.

In addition, the United States reportedly sent surplus corn this spring as part of the broader arrangement designed to get North Korea to stop nuclear fuel development. The United States has also shipped fuel oil, another commodity badly needed in the North.

Over the past two years, people who have traveled in North Korea have reported increasing hunger there. The

government is said to have posted signs in many cities exhorting: "Let's Eat Two Meals per Day, Not Three!"

The travelers have reported that the shortage of food has led to unrest and riots in some areas. They have also reported that North Korean soldiers have been stationed around the capital, Pyongyang, perhaps to guard leaders against an uprising.

The regime in Pyongyang has denied those reports. Although North Korea and Japan have no diplomatic relations, there are hundreds of thousands of people of Korean ancestry living in Japan, many with relatives in the North. Because North Korea prohibits its citizens from leaving, Korean Japanese must travel to North Korea to visit relatives there.

North Korea requires large cash payments for such trips, and visitors are also encouraged to bring large amounts of food. Some carry 25-kilogram (55-pound) bags of rice to the North to provide food for relatives.

Travelers report that rice, normally a staple, is in such short supply that most North Koreans only get to eat it once per year.

Japanese officials said it would be "difficult" to provide rice to North Korea until Tokyo and Pyongyang could normalize their relations — a process that is going nowhere. Japan at the moment is a rice importer, which makes it harder for Tokyo to ship its own rice overseas.

In this context, the Japanese answer of "difficult" constitutes a firm "No."

Serbs Seize UN Peacekeepers

3 Observers Left Shackled At Potential NATO Target

New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — The Bosnian Serbs chained three United Nations military officers to the premises of an ammunition depot near their headquarters of Pale on Friday after NATO warplanes bombed the site for a second consecutive day.

The use of three officers — a Canadian, a Czech and a Russian — as human shields and the detention by the Serbs of at least 100 other UN soldiers underscored the Serbs' determination to resist further NATO attacks and the difficulty of pursuing air raids with peacekeepers vulnerable on the ground.

Witnesses said an enormous blast shook the Pale area on Friday morning as several NATO jets made repeated runs at an ammunition depot already hit on Thursday. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization said six weapons bunkers were targeted and five destroyed.

The planes returned safely to their bases as huge plumes of smoke billowed over the area.

But the political and military usefulness of the toughest NATO strikes used so far in the Bosnian war remained in doubt as the Serbs adopted a defiant stance and the chief UN spokesman here, Fred Eckhard, said the peacekeeping mission was in the throes of "a crisis."

[Bosnian Serb forces also cut electricity and water supplies to the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, on Friday in a campaign to squeeze city residents and intimidate the United Nations, Reuters quoted government sources as saying.]

Film made available by the Bosnian Serb Army after the NATO raid Friday showed three UN officers chained to doors or posts within a few meters of the site of the attack. A separate radio recording was released to Reuters by the United Nations in which one of the officers says, "We've been advised that the next bomb that falls, we'll be killed."

It was unclear whether Lieutenant General Rupert Smith, the commander of UN forces in Bosnia, would respond by backing down at a time when force has brought no positive results or pursue further NATO air attacks in an attempt to gain Serbian compliance with a demand that the shelling of Sarajevo cease.

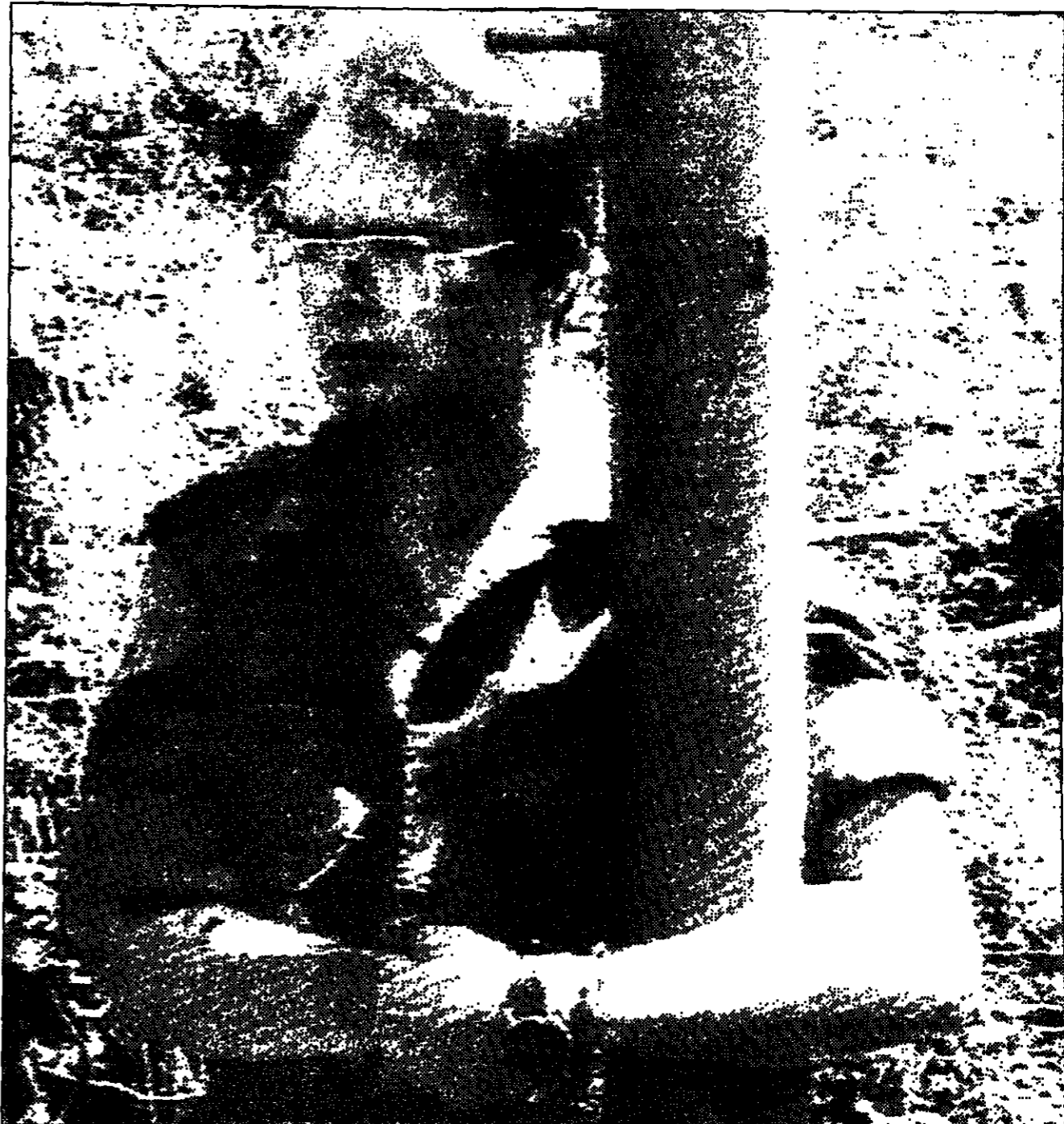
The NATO bombing occurred before an ultimatum for the handover or removal of all heavy weapons near Sarajevo expired at noon Friday and appeared to be a response to the devastating Serbian shelling of the northeastern town of Tuzla on Thursday evening. A single 120mm shell killed 71 people and wounded more than 150.

The assault on Tuzla, the largest town after Sarajevo held by the Muslim-led government and a UN-declared "safe area," appeared to constitute the most murderous single shelling of the war, worse even than a mortar round that killed 68 people at a Sarajevo market in February last year.

Film footage from Tuzla broadcast on Bosnian television on Friday showed bodies and severed limbs scattered around a wide area where hundreds of young people had been drinking on a café terrace in the warm evening air.

The attack was described by the United Nations as "medieval barbarism" and by

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A photograph taken from a television broadcast showing a UN military observer from Canada handcuffed to a lamppost at the NATO-hit Serbian ammunition dump near Pale. Canadian officials identified him as Captain Patrick Rechner.

A High-Risk Road, With No Return Trip

Raids Counterproductive, but U.S. Predicts Eventual Success

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — By ordering NATO air strikes against Bosnian Serb positions, the United Nations, strongly prodded by the Clinton administration, has embarked on a high-risk policy from which there appears to be no way back.

The goal of the new policy, as outlined by U.S. officials, is to use consistent force to oblige the Bosnian Serbs to respect UN resolutions and peacekeepers in Bosnia, thus reviving prospects for peace and preserving the embattled UN mission.

"I believe air attacks will be effective and, in time, I think it will achieve the desired result," William J. Perry, U.S. defense secretary, said in Rome on Friday. "But I do not expect that result, namely the stopping of the shelling, to occur immediately."

Far from ending the Serbian shelling of Sarajevo and other mainly Muslim towns the UN has undertaken to protect, the immediate effect of the NATO raids has been the opposite: an increase in the Serbian bombardments, widespread bloodshed, and, predictably, Serbian threats to the lives of UN personnel in Bosnia.

This Serbian response has, in turn, raised a fundamental question: Might the American-backed adoption of force end up by placing the 22,000 UN soldiers in Bosnia in an impossible position, obliged to blink first to the Serbs and ultimately withdraw from Bosnia with the help of U.S. troops?

On Friday, American and UN officials had to ponder two deeply troubling images of their new policy.

The first was that of the carnage in the northeastern town of Tuzla, where 71 civilians were killed by Serbian shelling that came in response to the NATO raids near the Bosnian Serb stronghold of Pale.

The second, released by the Bosnian Serb army, was of three UN military observers chained as human shields to a door on the premises of the ammunition depot already hit twice by NATO.

The first image — including the severed heads and arms of youths who had been enjoying a coffee on the terrace of a Tuzla café — suggested only one possible response: pursue the NATO attacks, as Mr. Perry intimated, until the Bosnian Serbs

understand that their barbaric shelling of Bosnian city centers will no longer be accepted.

Alain Juppé, the French prime minister, said Friday that, "We can no longer accept a situation in which the international community is permanently defied."

The second image, however — of Canadian, Russian and Czech UN officers handcuffed to a Serbian depot containing artillery shells — suggested that further NATO bombardment would amount to sacrificing the lives of international soldiers who went to Bosnia to keep a peace that has never existed. At least 100 other UN soldiers were being held hostage by Bosnian Serbs at other sites.

Faced by this dilemma — posed in acute form Friday but not exactly new to Bosnia — it was unclear which way the UN would turn, although a new note of caution and hesitation was evident.

A retreat from force at a time when the Serbs have not met the conditions set by an ultimatum issued Wednesday — the return of four guns to UN control and the removal of or handover of other heavy weapons within a 20-kilometer (12.5-mile) radius of Sarajevo — would raise the question of

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Dollar Pulls U.S. Stocks Into Dive for Second Day

By Lawrence M. ...

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average plunged again Friday and investors dumped the stock market with it on a roller-coaster week on the financial markets. Traders expect more weeks like this for much of the year, but this time they blamed it mostly on a long, lost holiday weekend.

After what had looked like a much-awaited turnaround earlier this month for America's battered currency, hedge fund managers and investment bankers decided around midweek that they had bet too much on the dollar and that the rally was overdone.

Ron Leven of J. P. Morgan, among others, sent a timely and probably self-fulfilling sell signal Wednesday, warning clients to limit their dollar risks during the thin and unpredictable trading period from Thursday, the Ascension Day holiday on the Continent, to Monday, a bank holiday in the United States and Britain.

The result of this week's two-day dollar sell-off was a drop of 4.9 percent against the Japanese yen and 4.6 percent against the Deutsche mark. On Friday, the dollar stood at 82.53 yen, down from 84.80 on Thursday, and 1.3771 DM, down from 1.3981, at the end of trading.

The holiday nervousness was also transmitted throughout European stock markets and to Wall Street, where a 50-point fall in the Dow Jones industrial average during the morning halted computer trading.

The Dow later climbed back slightly but closed 43.23 points lower at 4,369.00. (Page 10)

It was the second day in a row that stocks had plunged. On Thursday, the Dow industrials fell nearly 26 points after several days of worse-than-expected readings on the economy.

Normal trading on both sides of the Atlantic was not expected to resume until Wednesday, and then all markets will be poised for Friday's unemployment numbers as the latest measure of the softness in the U.S. economy. Options market prices indicate traders expect the whole week to be volatile.

"It is people with short-term money who are driving this market," said Kevin Harris of MCM MoneyWatch. "Right now, everyone is thinking what to do if the Fed eases. The Fed hasn't moved, but the stories are in their heads and take on a life of their own."

The key to the uncertainty is the outlook for the U.S. economy, now undergoing a growth slowdown of unknown depth and duration.

But because the economic outlook has also given pause to the Federal Reserve, the interest rate factors that normally help drive the currency markets are in abeyance or at best in self-canceling balance.

For example, Mr. Leven reports that whenever the yen approaches 80 against the dollar, large Japanese insurance companies pull money out of their hoards of Japanese yen savings and buy dollar bonds, strengthening the U.S. currency.

And who buys the yen? Big Japanese auto, electronic and other export companies eager to convert their U.S. dollar profits into yen for use in the cash-strapped economy at home. These very dollar sales by

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AGENDA

Israel Might Test Golan Withdrawal

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Friday that Israel might make a "very limited" and symbolic withdrawal from the Golan Heights over a period of three years to test full peaceful relations with Syria.

Asked by Israeli television whether Israel would uproot any settlements in the initial stage of withdrawal, Mr. Rabin said: "I hope not. At the most, one settlement."

Israeli leaders have previously declined to specify the extent of the withdrawal they were prepared to make from the Golan or the future status of its thousands of settlers. (Reuters)

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Italy Lifts Interest Rates



NYT

Order to Discourage Jewish Tourism Haunts Bonn

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BONN — An official of Germany's government-financed tourism office in New York City says he was dismissed after uncovering a directive from his head office in Frankfurt saying that "Jews, blacks, Hispanics, and Asians" should be discouraged from visiting Germany.

Government officials here sought to distance themselves from the directive as a statement of German policy and said they could not explain how it came to be in the files of the New York office.

The office is already embroiled in several racial and sexual harassment suits and recently dismissed an employee who was involved in translating an article that sought to deny the Holocaust.

Fred Gross, the acting head of the New York office, said on German television Thursday night that he was suing his employers, a Frankfurt-based office that is supposed to promote tourism in Germany. The office receives about 85 percent of its budget of more than \$30 million a year from the German government.

Mr. Gross said the document had not been formally withdrawn even after he

drew the attention of his superiors to it. German television showed an excerpt from the document, which referred specifically to "Jews, blacks, Hispanics, and Asians" as people who should not be encouraged to visit Germany.

Ulrich Geisendorf, an official of the Economics Ministry, which finances the tourism agency, described the document as "worthless." He said it dated to 1984 and did not reflect the practices of German tourism. It was not known who wrote the document.

In fact, Mr. Geisendorf said, American

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Search Finds No 'Adam,' but a Small Human Family

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Scientists who tested the Y chromosomes of 38 men around the world have found evidence suggesting that everyone living today descended from one small population of a few thousand people who may have lived about 270,000 years ago. The researchers say those ancient people may have been the first representatives of the modern human species.

The findings are consistent with the prevalent view among anthropologists that the origin of the species was a relatively recent event that happened in one region and that humans then spread over the world.

Today's racial variations would have arisen after that dispersal. The finding challenges a rival hypothesis that

modern human races began emerging far earlier, perhaps a million years ago, in several widely separated parts of the world from a more primitive human ancestor, *Homo erectus*, that had originated still earlier in Africa.

As these things go, the 270,000-year date is tantalizingly close to the 200,000-year age claimed in 1987 for a common female ancestor who, inevitably and misleadingly, came to be called "Eve." In that case, like the new one, scientists based their conclusion on analysis of modern human DNA, which is increasingly being recognized as a repository of considerable evolutionary information.

This time, however, the researchers reject the idea that any putative common male ancestor be dubbed "Adam." As both they and the scientists behind "Eve" explained, there is absolutely no indication that one man or woman

or even a single couple were the sole ancestors of modern humans.

Rather, the studies show that today's people are descended from a population, probably of a few thousand, presumably an isolated tribe of a more primitive human species who did not mate with other groups. As a result, their evolutionary changes gradually made them different from their ancestors.

Both the new report and the "Eve" findings are clues that help determine when the modern human species, *Homo sapiens sapiens*, came into existence and replaced a more primitive ancestral form of human that appeared perhaps half a million years ago.

"Personally, I like the idea that we're a fairly recent

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Unicef Lost Millions To Fraud in Kenya

23 Fired After Audit Uncovers Looting in the Nairobi Office

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United Nations Children's Fund lost as much as \$10 million to serious fraud and mismanagement by its Kenya office in 1993 and 1994, Unicef's new executive director, Carol Bellamy, has reported.

The losses, which auditors have traced to two dozen Unicef employees in Nairobi, resented more than a quarter of the office's budget of \$37 million for the two-year period, which coincided with drought and an influx of refugees from the war in Somalia.

So far, eight staff members have been dismissed and 15 others, including two former directors for Kenya, have been suspended and charged with serious misconduct. Another employee has been suspended for simple mismanagement, bringing the total to 24. There are 25 more cases under investigation.

"This is a serious blow to Unicef," said Ms. Bellamy, sounding angry as she disclosed details of the worst scandal in the agency's history.

She described Unicef as "an organization which has earned a well-deserved reputation for its dedication and its commitment to saving children's lives and for their development and for their protection."

Ms. Bellamy spoke at a news conference after briefing Unicef's executive board on the

scandal. She said the corruption uncovered was not systemic and did not involve other Unicef operations run out of Nairobi for neighboring Somalia and Sudan.

The first irregularities were uncovered by a Unicef auditor during an unannounced visit to Nairobi in November. Unicef brought in more auditors in January to comb through the Kenyan office, where they found \$500,000 in unpaid bills. Though the scandal became common knowledge at the United Nations, Thursday was the first time that losses were estimated at \$10 million. The exact extent of theft and waste is still not known.

"This kind of behavior is just totally unacceptable," said Ms. Bellamy, who became executive director in April, well after the corruption was uncovered. She promised to make management changes a top priority.

So far, auditors have identified more than \$1 million lost through fraud. The fraud included payments for nonexistent services, double billing, failures to disclose links to bogus contractors, and insurance claims for nonexistent medical treatments.

An additional \$8 million to \$9 million was lost through rampant mismanagement. This included overstaffing, spending well beyond the authorized budget, failing to oversee contract services, and using Unicef vehicles for personal purposes.

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José María Aznar, leader of the opposition Popular Party, waving to supporters at a campaign rally in Valencia.

Spain's Socialists Face Election Setback

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — With campaigning ended for Spain's local elections on Sunday, the opposition was apparently set for a sweeping victory, although Prime Minister Felipe González remained optimistic about closing the gap.

More than 8,000 town halls across Spain are at stake, as well as 13 of the 17 regional Parliaments, in what the conservative Popular Party is viewing as a rehearsal for general elections.

If opinion polls prove accu-

rate, the Popular Party, the main opposition party at national level, will give Mr. González's Socialists their worst electoral setback in more than 12 years in government.

But in an interview published Friday, Mr. González said he was confident the Socialists would do better than widely thought and again refused to consider bringing forward elections that are not due until 1997.

"It's clear we're going to lose votes," he said, "but I think the

result will be a lot better than the polls say."

The polls give the Popular Party 37 percent to 46 percent of the municipal vote to the Socialists' 28 percent, and forecast it winning 12 of the 13 regions. The number of places where it can form a government depends on post-electoral bargaining with other parties.

The Popular Party now governs in 4 of the 13 regions, and in the last municipal elections, in 1991, it won 25.2 percent of the vote. The Socialists govern eight of the regions and won 38.4 percent.

Observers say defeat for the Socialists would be a major blow, but noted that the Catalan Convergència i Unió coalition was standing firm on its commitment to ensure Mr. González, a parliamentary majority until the end of 1995.

If the Popular Party does credibly in San Sebastián, the strongly nationalist Basque city, the results could come to symbolize the resurgence of Spanish conservatism.

Opinion polls predict the Popular Party will emerge as the second political movement in the region, displacing the Spanish Workers' Socialist Par-

ty, but still far behind the Basque Nationalist Party. Still, the momentum gathered behind the Popular Party has jolted the Basque separatist movement, ETA.

ETA militants assassinated the Popular Party's mayoral candidate in San Sebastián, Gregorio Ordóñez, last January. The leader of the conservatives, José María Aznar, just barely escaped a car-bombing a month ago in Madrid.

"A lot of people think I'm campaigning with a battle tank," said the Popular Party candidate for mayor of San Sebastián, Jaime Mayor Oreja.

The Socialists will be watching results keenly in Barcelona, the Catalan capital. Spain's second city is the last jewel in the Socialists' crown at municipal level, and its loss would be a severe blow.

The race there is between the Socialist incumbent, Pasqual Maragall, and Miquel Roca, former parliamentary spokesman of the Socialists' allies, the Catalan Convergència i Unió.

"In the last instance, the date for calling early general elections could depend also on the outcome of the electoral test in Barcelona," El País said in an editorial. (Reuters, AP)

Berlusconi Aide Held in Slush Fund Probe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — The managing director of the advertising arm of Silvio Berlusconi's Fininvest empire was arrested Friday in connection with a corruption inquiry into sports sponsorship.

The suspect, Marcello Dell'Utri, was detained for questioning about allegations that Publitalia, Italy's largest advertising group, created huge slush funds from money officially earmarked for sports events, judicial sources said.

Mr. Berlusconi, the Italian prime minister until December, said the arrest was a political move by biased magistrates try-

ing to swing the vote against him in a key referendum on television ownership next month that could compel him to break up his empire.

"Dell'Utri's arrest is quite evidently open interference by certain magistrates in the referendum campaign," Mr. Berlusconi said. He said Mr. Dell'Utri was a victim of a plot "to destroy a political opponent by attacking his business."

Mr. Berlusconi himself learned last week that magistrates in Milan had urged he be tried on corruption charges for alleged bribes to tax officials by Fininvest companies.

An examining judge is to

hold a hearing July 4 to decide if there is sufficient evidence to try Mr. Berlusconi.

Milan's prosecutors want to try him for a suspected bribe of \$30 million (€50,000) paid to officials of Italy's tax police who were auditing the books of his media companies.

The president of Fininvest, Fedele Confalonieri, attacked the inquiry into Publitalia's dealings. "With the arrest of Dell'Utri," he said in a statement, "the war of the magistrates against Fininvest continues to grow. Their aim is to bring one of Italy's most important companies to its knees."

The arrest of Mr. Dell'Utri

was ordered by magistrates in Turin who have been looking into large sums that Publitalia had said were used to sponsor powerboat and car races.

Sources said the magistrates were especially interested in invoices made out between 1991 and 1993 for 12 billion lire for sports sponsorship deals.

They suspected most of the money was rerouted into secret funds.

In another development, Rupert Murdoch said Friday that he wanted to buy Mr. Berlusconi's television interests but that he did not want Mr. Berlusconi as a partner. (Reuters, AP)

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Epidemic in Zaire Is Seen as Peaking

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KINSHASA, Zaire — Zaire's Ebola epidemic, which has so far killed up to 121 people, was showing signs of peaking on Friday, but doctors in the capital and at the heart of the outbreak were reluctant to say it was under control.

"The number of new cases has diminished," the head of a Zairian Ebola committee, Bompanda Bonkumo, said in Kinshasa, which has so far been spared. "Only previously declared cases remain."

The World Health Organization, tracking the disease from its headquarters in Geneva, said Friday that the epidemic had passed its "acute" phase.

But doctors and health workers fighting to contain the virus, which has so far been confined to Bandundu Province, remained cautious.

"We cannot say we have won," Mr. Bompanda said. "I am not God."

The virus, spread by contact with infected blood or bodily fluids, kills by causing uncontrollable bleeding. Symptoms include fever and diarrhea. There is no known cure.

Doctors in Kinshasa, the town that has borne the brunt of the epidemic, were equally cautious when they spoke to visiting journalists this week.

Zaire's top virologist, Jean-Jacques Muyembe, said in Kinshasa, 300 kilometers (300 miles) from the capital, that doctors were still assessing the impact of the fourth and final phase of the epidemic.

"We think that with the

fourth phase there will be many more deaths and equally more people falling ill, but perhaps we shall see more people recovering," he said.

Asked for his estimate of the final death toll, Dr. Muyembe replied: "About 300."

David Heymann, a U.S. doctor from the WHO, was equally cautious. "We're going to keep up active surveillance of the town for the next two weeks," he said. "We have no reason to be hopeful or not hopeful."

Dr. Muyembe, who helped contain a 1976 outbreak that took several hundred lives in the northern village of Yambuku, said he expected the epidemic to recede. "I think that by the end of June there will be no more cases," he said.

In its latest figures, the WHO said Friday that the virus had killed 121 of the 160 people stricken in Zaire.

Many of the victims were health workers who treated patients in the main hospital of Kinshasa. The virus is not believed to have spread beyond Bandundu Province and no cases have been confirmed in Kinshasa, the capital city of 5 million people.

Still, Kinshasa is setting up 35 centers for people who fear they may have contracted the disease. Two people in the city are under observation with Ebola-like symptoms.

"Among the seven people declared suspected cases to date, five have now been excluded from the list and two are still under observation," a hospital official said. (Reuters, AP)

15 Hurt as Arabs and Jews Clash With Police in Paris

Reuters

PARIS — At many as 15 people were injured when 250 Jewish and Arab residents of a working class Paris neighborhood clashed with policemen Friday after the police allegedly leveled racist insults at them, radio broadcasts said.

Witnesses told Paris radio stations that the incidents began when policemen demanded to see the identity papers of an Arab resident of the north Paris neighborhood of Belleville, inhabited by both Jews and Arabs

from former French colonies in North Africa. The man either refused to show his papers or did not have them, and the police, shouting "dirty wog," dragged him to a patrol car, witnesses said.

Passers-by began gathering, including a well-known local Jewish grocer who was hit on the head with a truncheon by a policeman who allegedly shouted, "And that's for you, dirty Jew," witnesses said. A free-for-all broke out, with both Jews and Arabs joining in.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

EU May Step a Bit More Into Open

BRUSSELS — European Union foreign ministers are expected to agree Monday to take a few more steps toward making the public more aware of the Union's often labyrinthine internal machinations.

The move would be a victory for Denmark and Sweden, diplomats said Friday.

Among other things, the ministers are expected to recommend that the Union televise more debates on key issues in the Council of Ministers — a proposal introduced by Denmark when it held the presidency of the Union's legislative body in early 1993.

But although the meeting will probably agree on measures to make the council's work less secretive, the outcome will fall far short of what the Nordic countries had hoped for.

Denmark and Sweden argue that less secrecy would make the Union more democratic and closer to its citizens. Those who oppose the proposals say the debates would simply take place elsewhere. (Reuters)

East Bangs Again on West's Door

KESZTHELY, Hungary — Presidents from Eastern Europe on Friday pressed their Western counterparts for speedy European integration.

The presidents of Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia won a sympathetic hearing from Western heads of state for their drive to join the European Union and NATO, but the presidents of Germany, Italy and Austria could give only encouragement, not promises.

While EU membership dominated the first day of the two-day summit, some of the presidents also showed their support for the NATO air strikes on Serbian targets in Bosnia.

President Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic said the issue was a challenge for the European values of democracy. "This is not a regrettable little war but a great test for Europe to define its values and defend them," he said. (Reuters)

A Russia-Belarus Customs Union

MOSCOW — Russia and Belarus signed a customs union and removed border posts Friday between the two countries, a significant step in the slow economic reintegration of core members of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Leaders of the 12 former Soviet nations that make up the loose commonwealth met Friday in Minsk, the Belarus capital, for their first summit meeting since Feb. 10. President Boris N. Yeltsin praised Russia's new relationship with Belarus as a model for the rest of the commonwealth and urged those who say the organization is useless to be patient.

The Russian prime minister, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, said that the customs treaty was a "breakthrough" after two and a half years of discussion and that Kazakhstan had confirmed its intention to join the customs union. Other Central Asian states — Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan — were also interested in joining, he said. (NYT)

Conservatives Humbled in Scotland

LONDON — The Conservative Party licked its wounds on Friday after defeat in a parliamentary by-election in Scotland weakened its precarious grip on power.

While nobody had expected victory for the governing party, the loss to Scottish Nationalists in what had long been a Conservative stronghold was by an overwhelming margin.

Prime Minister John Major, with his party beset by internal squabbling and at its lowest level in opinion polls, described the Scottish result as "very disappointing."

The lost seat shaved Mr. Major's majority to 11 in the 651-seat House of Commons. (Reuters)

Power Failure Disrupts N.Y. Air Traffic Center

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A power failure knocked out the air traffic control center that handles high-altitude flights in the New York area, blocking out radar screens and severing all radio links to some pilots. Tens of thousands of people were delayed.

The shutdown Thursday was the third major failure in seven weeks at the control center, prompting Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña to order an investigation by the Federal Aviation Administration. Earlier failures, also causing extensive delays, occurred May 19 and April 6.

Thursday's shutdown began just before 6 A.M., and it took nearly six hours until the center could fully return to normal. Nearly 200 departures were delayed, for up to two hours, at Kennedy, La Guardia and Newark airports.

In addition, aviation officials said, scores of planes flying into the region had to be diverted to airports in Baltimore, Washington and Boston, and delays rippled through the air traffic system across the country for much of the day.

There were 37 planes in the air when the system failed, and all flew safely to their destinations. Experts said it was fortunate that the shutdown did not occur later in the day, when more planes would have been in the air.

The center, in Ronkonkoma, New York, is responsible for keeping planes separated as they fly through the region and for directing them to their destinations. It hands off long-distance planes to other centers; planes bound for the New York airports are handed off to another center in Westbury, New York.

Mr. Peña has previously complained that the FAA has been too slow to replace its equipment, some of which is 30 years old, but the cause of the failure Thursday appeared to be a power system put in place in the last few months.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Cautions Americans in Pakistan

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The State Department has urged Americans in Pakistan to exercise caution and avoid situations where large crowds are present and the risk of mob violence might escalate.

In a statement, the department urged American citizens in Karachi to "exercise extreme caution," stay off the streets whenever possible and avoid situations that might lead to a protest, demonstration or other group action.

The State Department denied news reports it had urged Americans to leave Karachi by the end of May, but stressed that they should be careful about activities in public. More than 550 people have died in violence in Karachi so far this year.

More than 500 passengers from a cruise liner whose engine room caught fire in the Red Sea flew home to Germany from Saudi Arabia on Friday. The Albatros was towed into Jidda on Thursday after drifting in the Red Sea for more than a day without power or navigation. (Reuters)

The United States has begun granting visas to Palestinians on passports issued by the Palestinian self-rule authority in Gaza and Jericho, a spokeswoman for the U.S. consulate in Jerusalem said Friday. (Reuters)

The Palestinian self-rule authority signed a deal Friday with a joint Egyptian-Palestinian contracting company to build the first civilian airport in the Gaza Strip, officials announced. (AFP)

Corrections

Because of an editing error, an article in Friday's Leisure pages incorrectly spelled the name of Boro, the town in the Netherlands where Mitsubishi will be making passenger cars.

A front-page article in Friday's editions about the dollar incorrectly characterized the number of Americans out of work. It should have said that the number of Americans filing for unemployment benefits for the first time rose by 13,000 last week, to 380,000.

Senate Spending-Cut Marathon Passes Finish Line

By Eric Pianin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved a Republican budget plan that would dramatically reduce the size of the government and eliminate the deficit by the turn of the century while holding out the possibility of a modest tax cut down the road.

After 50 hours of highly partisan debate and two days of marathon votes on nearly 60 Republican and Democratic amendments, the Senate voted, 57 to 42, to approve the plan. Three Democrats — Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, Charles S. Robb of Virginia and Sam Nunn of Georgia — joined with all 54 Republicans to pass the measure. Senator Barbara A. Mikulski, Democrat of Maryland did not vote.

With passage of the budget Thursday, the Senate joins the House in an effort to change the size and scope of the federal government, change spending policy for every agency of the government and force major reforms in Medicare health insurance and other programs that consume more than half the entire federal budget.

While overall government spending would continue to grow, Republicans insist they can squeeze at least \$1 trillion out of the budget in the next seven years and move from a deficit to a budget surplus.

This marks the most ambitious attempt by Congress to try to balance the budget since the early 1980s, when a recession and huge Reagan administration tax cuts helped send the deficit soaring by hundreds of billions of dollars. Previous efforts to eliminate the deficit, including the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law of the mid-'80s, failed to work because Congress refused to make the hard choices.

The far-reaching proposals of the House and Senate Republicans represent the first step in a long process of shaping long-term budget policy before the start of the fiscal year Oct. 1.

The proposed budget resolutions provide a broad outline for Congress for how to eliminate the deficit by 2002, including specific program changes and cuts. But the budget resolution is not binding on other committees, which can cut spending and change or kill programs, provided they achieve targets for the savings contained in the resolutions.

Mr. Dole and other conservative Republicans

expressed disappointment that the budget plan, as finally approved, includes only \$170 billion of potential tax cuts. This is less than half the tax cuts contained in the House-passed budget and promised by the Republicans in their "Contract With America" political agenda last year that brought them control of both houses.

The White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, said after the vote that while "we must balance the budget," the Senate budget is "a textbook example of the wrong way" to do it.

Both the House and Senate versions would order far-ranging reductions or eliminations of hundreds of federal agencies and programs; turn other programs, including Medicaid, back to the states in the form of block grants; and achieve overall savings of \$1 trillion or more over seven years.

Nearly half of the total savings would come at the expense of health care, income security and other programs for the poor, while spending for most other domestic and foreign aid programs would experience significant reductions.

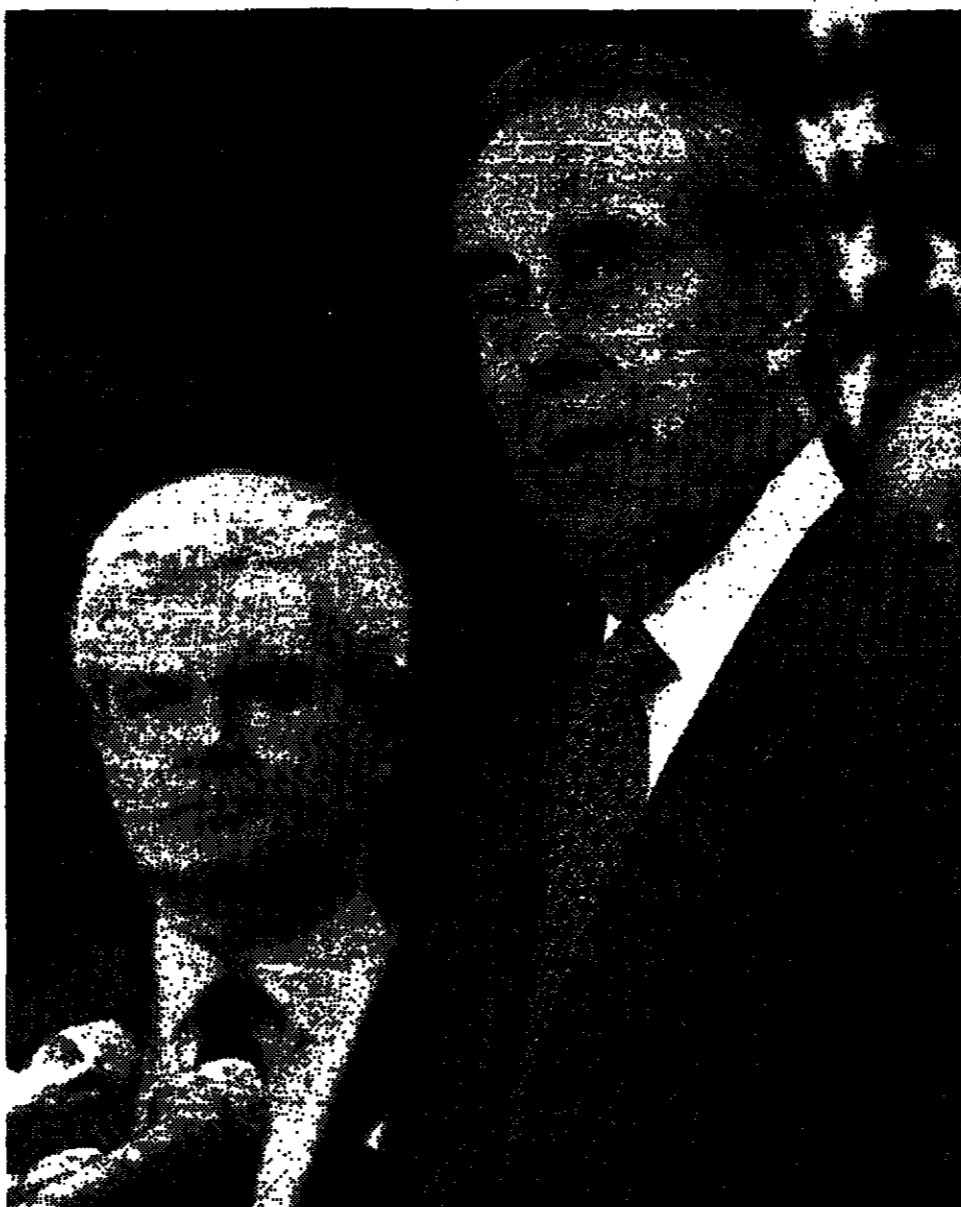
But the Senate budget blueprint differs from the House version in a number of significant ways, and the two chambers face potentially contentious negotiations early next month over spending levels for Medicare, Medicaid and the military as well as a proposed tax cut.

The House plan appears more Draconian and would eliminate three cabinet departments — Education, Energy and Commerce — while the Senate plan would target only Commerce. The House plan would require long-term savings of \$288 billion in the Medicare program for the elderly, compared with \$256 billion in the Senate plan. The House would also cut more in Medicaid insurance for the poor than the Senate.

Military spending would continue to decline slightly under the Senate plan, along the lines favored by the Clinton administration, but the more hawkish House would increase the military budget by \$46 billion over seven years.

The biggest difference is over tax cuts, an issue that looms as the most likely stumbling block to an agreement on a budget resolution.

The House-passed plan calls for \$354 billion of tax cuts over seven years, including a \$500-a-child tax credit for most families, an expanded individual retirement account, a 50 percent reduction in the capital gains tax and generous tax breaks and write-offs for businesses and corporations.



Newt Gingrich and Bob Dole discussing the spending cuts just after the bill passed.

POLITICAL NOTES

Senate Panel Recommends Foster

WASHINGTON — A Senate committee voted Friday to recommend that the Senate confirm Dr. Henry W. Foster Jr. as surgeon general. But the nomination still faces a threatened filibuster and staunch opposition by abortion foes.

The 9-4-7 vote by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee came after nearly four months of turbulence that began when Dr. Foster and his Clinton administration sponsors gave inaccurate accounts of his abortion record.

The obstetrician-gynecologist must still overcome Senator Phil Gramm's threat of a filibuster and the reluctance of Bob Dole, the majority leader, to bring the nomination to a floor vote. Mr. Dole and Mr. Gramm are rivals for the Republican Party's 1996 presidential nomination.

For Dr. Foster, whose nomination has been called dead more than once, it was a triumph against the odds in a highly charged partisan climate. Some Republican senators said Friday that they still had grave reservations about the nomination. (AP)

Perot Group Sets Big-Time Debate

WASHINGTON — Ross Perot has announced plans for what could become the first major debate of the 1996 campaign, inviting President Bill Clinton; Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, and Bob Dole, the majority leader, to attend his organization's meeting in August.

The purpose of the Dallas gathering of United We Stand America is to establish a set of priorities and principles for measuring candidates in 1996, said the group's executive director, Russ Verney. But lurking in the background is the question of Mr. Perot's own political future and the issue of whether United We Stand should attempt to form a third party.

Mr. Dole has accepted the invitation and officials of his presidential campaign see it as a rare opportunity to appear opposite the president. A Perot official said Mr. Gingrich has accepted, but his spokesman said the meeting had not been added to his official calendar. Mr. Clinton has not responded, but White House officials said the invitation is under consideration. (WP)

'No Comment' on Gingrich Book

WASHINGTON — HarperCollins plans to start printing a book by the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, after the ethics committee said it would not be commenting on the propriety of his controversial contract with the publisher, Mr. Gingrich's attorney said.

The attorney, Jan W. Baran, said the committee informed him that Mr. Gingrich "will not be receiving approval or disapproval" to sign the contract, which prompted one of the five ethics complaints now pending against the speaker.

"They are not commenting on this contract and are not giving any instruction," Mr. Baran said of the ethics panel, known formally as the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Mr. Baran declined to say whether the committee said its silence on the issue meant it approved of the book deal. The lawyer did say that he had consulted with the committee as late as Wednesday night, when the panel's five Republicans and five Democrats held their second of two closed-door sessions this week.

Mr. Baran said HarperCollins would not start printing the book until Mr. Gingrich signed his contract, which Mr. Baran advised him to do late Thursday. (WP)

Quote / Unquote

David E. Bonior of Michigan, the Democratic whip, on a planned book tour by Newt Gingrich, the House speaker: "At a time when the American taxpayers will be paying his salary, Mr. Gingrich is going to be on the road promoting a book that will make him a multimillionaire. Instead of doing the people's business, Mr. Gingrich is going to be out promoting himself." (AP)

After Long Closed-Door Talks, 8th Simpson Juror Is Dismissed

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — A 38-year-old white female juror was dismissed from the O. J. Simpson trial on Friday and replaced by a 71-year-old black woman, reducing the number of alternate jurors to four.

Judge Lance A. Ito said the court had found "good cause" to replace juror No. 12. He had met for five hours behind closed doors with lawyers from both sides.

Judge Ito gave no reason for removing the telephone company worker from the jury. According to news reports, she was writing a book on her experiences as a juror and had signed a contract.

Her replacement is a retired housekeeper who, according to her jury questionnaire, left school at the age of 16.

The loss of another juror raised once again the possibility of a mistrial. Juror No. 12 was the eighth panelist to be removed since the trial started. With the trial not yet at the halfway stage, legal analysts voiced concern there might not be enough jurors left to deliberate by the time it ended.

Judge Ito handed Mr. Simpson's defense team a defeat Friday when he ruled they could not introduce the statement the defendant made to the police the day after the murders of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

The defense wanted the state-

ment admitted because it gives his side of the story without forcing him to take the witness stand to be examined by prosecutors. The lead prosecutor, Marcia Clark, called the defense bid a ruse to avoid having Mr. Simpson take the stand.

The Kaelin Book Version
David Margolick of The New York Times reported from Los Angeles:

On the day after Mrs. Simpson and Mr. Goldman were killed, Mr. Simpson boasted to friends and to Brian (Kato) Kaelin that Mr. Kaelin could provide him with an alibi, according to a new book based on interviews Mr. Kaelin gave before taking the stand in March.

But the book, by a free-lance writer, Marc Eliot, says Mr. Kaelin knew he could not account for Mr. Simpson's whereabouts throughout the evening of June 12. Indeed, on several occasions, Mr. Eliot writes, Mr. Kaelin told him that he believes Mr. Simpson is a murderer.

The book, "Kato Kaelin: The Whole Truth," built around 16 hours of taped interviews, contains few other revelations or dramatic deviations from Mr. Kaelin's testimony. But in it the aspiring actor, who lived for a time with both Mr. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson, appears far less protective and far more skeptical of Mr. Simpson, a man he has vowed to help in any way he can.

Prosecutors may want to explore these elaborations further under oath.

After the interviews, Mr. Kaelin and Mr. Eliot had a falling-out, and the \$545,000 that the publisher, HarperCollins, paid for the book went to Mr. Eliot alone.

Mr. Kaelin, who, thanks to his centrality to the case, has gone from unemployment and a jealousy to fame and a Mercedes since the killings, is expected to seek a portion of that advance. Meantime, prosecutors are

weighing whether to recall Mr. Kaelin to the witness stand.

His published recollections include an account of the morning of June 13, when he joined friends and relatives of Mr. Simpson in his home at 360 North Rockingham. Mr. Simpson, he recalled, sat glued to the television set, watching news reports of the killings.

When a reporter stated that Mr. Simpson could not account for his whereabouts at the time of the murder, he said Mr. Simpson declared: "That's not true. Kato knows where I was!

Kato knows my alibi! Kato went to McDonald's with me. And Kato knows I went back into the house after."

According to Mr. Eliot, Mr. Kaelin then related: "In my head I went, 'No, I never saw you go in the house after McDonald's.' And I didn't. The last thing I remembered seeing before going into my room was O. J. standing by the driver's side of his Bentley. But now I could see everyone's face on me. In my head I was screaming to myself, 'What am I doing here? I was afraid for my life.'"

Mr. Eliot, whose other books include biographies of Bruce Springsteen and Walt Disney, described his former collaborator as a "master opportunist."

He said that his resolve to go forward with the project grew as he watched Mr. Kaelin "fandango his way through six days of testimony."

Like various other Simpson case authors, Mr. Eliot has pledged to donate a portion of the book's proceeds to the Simpsons' two young children, Justin and Sydney.

2d Fence-Jumper Is Seized On White House Grounds

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Three days after a man with a gun scaled a White House fence, an unnamed man climbed over a fence Friday morning and was immediately taken into custody by the Secret Service.

A Secret Service spokesman, Mike Tarr, identified the man as Andrew Maciej Jopling and said that he had scaled the 10-foot-tall (3-meter) fence along East Executive Avenue directly in front of the East Wing entrance.

Mr. Jopling crossed the fence in an area where people line up for White House tours and where agents are a regular presence.

He was handcuffed and detained for questioning.

"We will bring these circumstances to the U.S. attorney to determine what charges will be filed," Mr. Tarr said.

Between 1989 and November 1994, there were 23 incidents involving people scaling the White House fence.

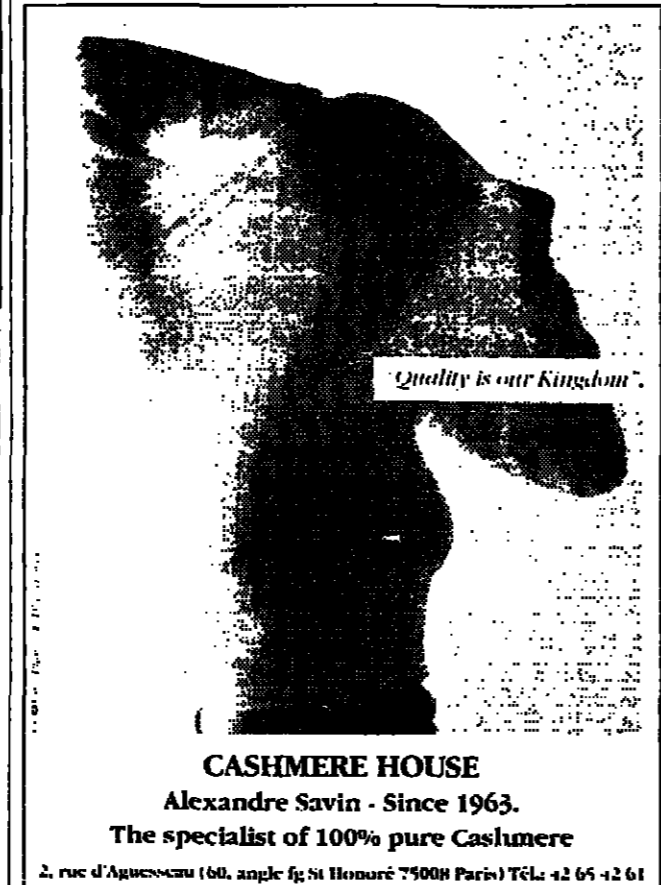
According to a White House security report released earlier this month, many of these "fence jumpers" have been pranksters, peaceful protesters

and harmless, mentally ill individuals.

Late Tuesday night, Leland W. Modjeski, 37, scaled the fence carrying a revolver.

He moved toward the rear of the White House and was shot in the arm during a scuffle with Secret Service agents.

Mr. Modjeski has been charged with felony assault and weapons violations and is under guard at George Washington University Hospital.



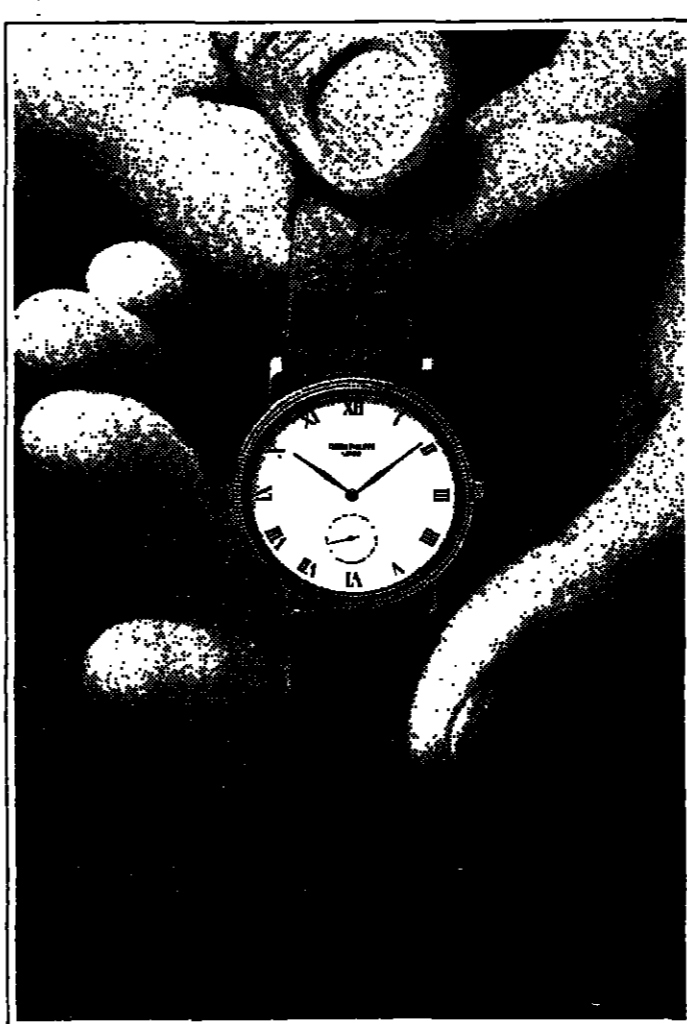
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Away From Politics

• A fountain has been unveiled in the shadows of the World Trade Center in memory of the six people who were killed in the terrorist explosion two years ago. (AP)

• Thirteen people have been arrested for filing fraudulent flood and earthquake relief claims totaling more than \$111,000, a federal prosecutor in Los Angeles said. The group had sought relief for alleged property damage to cars, houses and apartment buildings as a result of January's floods in the Los Angeles area and the 1994 Northridge quake. (AP)

• A fisherman who thought he had caught a weather buoy in his nets in Charleston, Oregon, instead hauled ashore a World War II-era mine, causing the authorities to call in a bomb squad that said the explosives had long ago seeped out of the now-harmless casing. (AP)

• Alaskans are now permitted to own elephants, thanks to a bill passed by the state legislature and signed by the governor after owners of a carnival elephant named Moxie had been told by the state Fish and Game Department that it was illegal to keep such an exotic animal in Alaska. (Reuters)

• Willie L. Turner, who had been scheduled for death six times in 15 years was executed by lethal injection in Jarratt, Virginia, after the courts rejected his argument that the repeated trips to the "death house" were unconstitutional. (AP)

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APR 20 1995

A Georgia County Snubs 1996 Somali Olympians

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

WINDER, Georgia — As Atlanta prepares to open its arms to the world for the 1996 Summer Olympic Games, that welcome has become a cold shoulder in the rolling hills of northeastern Georgia.

Barrow County yanked away the welcome mat this week when the rural county's chamber of commerce voted to rebuff athletes from Somalia who had hoped to train at a local high school track before the centennial Games.

Reluctance to spend public money was the official reason given in a 13-2 secret vote against accommodating 17 track athletes and eight officials from the East African nation. Most of the Somali athletes are scattered in the United States, Canada, Kenya and elsewhere, refugees from the civil war.

But a more inflammatory and emotional issue was lingering revulsion over the body of an American serviceman being dragged through the streets of Mogadishu during the U.S. peacekeeping mission that began in 1992.

"People don't think we should bring them here and feed them after that," said H. T. Sells, the owner of H's Grill in downtown Winder.

Residents who welcomed the Somalis expressed dismay over yet another intrusion of politics into the Olympics, and said they regretted that athletes were being held responsible for the brutality of warring factions.

The snub of the Somalis also raised questions about whether intolerance and mistrust would continue to confront the New South as it attempts to make 10,000 athletes from 200 countries feel safe and welcome.

Last year, the site for Olympic volleyball was moved out of Cobb County after it passed an anti-gay ordinance. Now that Barrow County has turned its back, some of its residents are concerned that Georgia might appear to be inhospitable, intolerant and narrow-minded.

"We're judging people on emotion, not on fact," said Janice Carter, one of two members of the Barrow County chamber board who voted to welcome the Somalis. "I love Georgia. I love the Olympics. I love the civil war."

The Somalis, stung by the rejection, are expected to sign an agreement soon to train for

three weeks next summer in Gordon County northwest of Atlanta. Several communities have offered support, Olympic officials said.

But there are more urgent concerns. Somalia has no government, no money in its Olympic budget and no certain prospects for raising the more than \$135,000 needed to bring its delegation to Atlanta.

"If anybody needs help, it's Somalia," said Omar Shekhey, an attaché to the Somali Olympic Committee in Atlanta. "We have experienced war, hunger and poverty. We have no money, only spirit. We don't want our athletes harassed. We want them to have the physical and emotional advantages of a loving environment. If the Olym-

pics can't provide that, it's not worth it."

"This is not an intolerant place," said Bob Brennan, a spokesman for the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games. "We have no more intolerance than any other part of the world."

But Anita DeFrantz, one of two IOC members from the United States, said the Barrow and Cobb episodes "were sad commentaries on people who live in those communities."

"But the Games will go on," she added, "and those two communities will be the lesser for their disdain."

"You exclude Somalia, Germany, Japan, anyone who's

ever done anything to Americans, and pretty soon you're out of countries," said Kim Goff, manager of the Georgia Olympic Training Alliance, which matches Olympic teams with training sites around the state.

Athletes from 50 to 60 countries are expected to train in Georgia in the weeks and months prior to the Olympics, which run from July 19 to Aug. 4, 1996. Eighty communities have expressed interest in providing facilities for foreign athletes, who will arrive early to get acclimated to Georgia's sultry heat and humidity.

In April, the Somalis said they would welcome the chance to train at the running track at Winder-Barrow High School, in an agricultural area 40 miles

northeast of Atlanta. A month later, the deal was dead.

Meredith Cartmill, executive director of the Barrow County Chamber of Commerce, said that locals were loathe to spend \$18,000 in public money to house, feed and transport the Somalis. Kim Goff, however, said that no public money would have been involved. And it is clear, from interviews and letters to the editor, that many people here cannot reconcile the presence of Olympic athletes with disgust over warring Somalis who violated the corpse of an American serviceman.

The picture of the soldier's abused corpse was first sent by fax to the chamber, then the actual photograph was sent.



People taking shelter from the Serbs' shelling of Sarajevo on Friday after NATO warplanes attacked again.

BOSNIA: Serbs Leave UN Monitors Shackled at Arms Depot After Raids

Continued from Page 1

General Ratko Mladic, the commander of the Bosnian Serbs, as a result to NATO's attack on the Pale area on Thursday, in which, he said, several Serbian children had been killed.

Mr. Eckhard, the UN spokes-

man, said possible targets in the Tuzla area were being reviewed by NATO and United Nations commanders. But the thrust of NATO activity Friday remained in the Pale area, about 14 kilometers (9 miles) southeast of Sarajevo.

The three UN officers held at

the ammunition depot were all stationed in Pale. UN officials said six others in Pale appeared to have been detained and four in Lukavica.

In addition, about 100 mainly French UN soldiers have been surrounded at four UN weapons-collection sites in the

Sarajevo area. Mines have been placed to prevent them leaving. Canadian soldiers north of Sarajevo, Malaysian forces south of the Bosnian capital, and British forces in the eastern Bosnian enclave of Gorazde have also been attacked or threatened by the Serbs, UN officials said.

The weapons-collection depots were created in February 1994, when all heavy weapons within a 20-kilometer radius of Sarajevo were banned. The ban, backed by a NATO ultimatum, worked well for a while, but was gradually eroded as Sarajevo sank back into violence and terror.

It was an attempt to re-establish UN authority in Sarajevo that led to an ultimatum issued by General Smith on Wednesday and then to the NATO bombings.

The United States has strongly backed the tougher UN stance, and William J. Perry, the defense secretary, left no doubt Friday that he believed the use of military force should be sustained until the Serbs stopped shelling Sarajevo and other cities.

"The actions that are underway now do entail risks," Mr. Perry said. "In my judgment, the risks of allowing the shelling of the cities to continue are much greater than the risks of trying to stop them."

—ROGER COHEN

Yeltsin Promises Help
Steven Erlanger of The New York Times reported from Moscow.

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, responding to European calls for Moscow's help in settling the latest crisis in Bosnia, said he would do his best, provided that NATO stopped air strikes against Russia's Serbian friends.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and Prime Minister John Major of Britain called Mr. Yeltsin in Minsk, Belarus, where he was attending a summit meeting of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Mr. Yeltsin "expressed dissatisfaction" that NATO's decision to strike at Bosnian Serbian targets had taken place without consulting Russia. Nevertheless, according to the statement, he told Mr. Kohl and Mr. Major that he would do his best to stop the fighting in Bosnia, provided that there are no more bombings.

DEATH NOTICE

Baron Carl Henrik von Platen former Ambassador to OECD and UNESCO, on May 21st after a short illness, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, in his 82nd year.

Much loved husband of Mildred née Axson Johnson. Loved father of Henrik, Great Britain and Margaret, Sweden. Loved brother of Gustaf, France and Magnus, Sweden. Religious service will be held on Saturday at 3 p.m. at the Chapel at Nynäshamn, Nynäshamn in Sweden.

POLICY: High-Risk Road

Continued from Page 1

why President Bill Clinton so energetically backed a policy that has cost lives and apparently achieved little. The pursuit of force, however — justified by UN resolutions and ultimatums, as well as by the carnage in the "safe area" of Tuzla — would probably need to be prolonged to produce results. Such results would almost certainly not be achieved without the sacrifice of UN soldiers.

What was clear Friday was that a return to the former status quo was almost impossible. Fred Eckhard, the chief UN spokesman, said the adoption of the current aggressive policy came after "our position as peacekeepers became untenable." UN soldiers in Bosnia have been repeatedly humiliated and regularly killed in recent months while the prospects of peace have steadily faded.

As a result, Mr. Eckhard said, "this admittedly risky strategy was adopted in an attempt to get the two sides to get serious about the peace process again." He went on to concede, however, that "events could evolve in a way that would result in a decision to withdraw the peacekeeping force."

In other words, faced by repeated humiliation, and pushed by the United States, the UN decided to gamble on use of the force allowed by its mandate but repeatedly shunned in the past by its military commanders. "Let's face it," a senior military official said Friday, "we'd tried everything else."

Now, however, if the Serbs again call the UN's bluff, the alternative option of withdrawal — one strongly contested by the United States — looks hard to resist.

Withdrawal would, of course, be messy and cumbersome, and planning for it involves the dispatch of more than 20,000 American soldiers. But it would also open the way for foreign policy backed by a credible threat of force. Such a real exercise of diplomacy is patently impossible so long as UN soldiers can be chained to ammunition depots in the line of NATO fire.

TOURISTS: Troubling Order

Continued from Page 1

Jews had been encouraged to visit Germany.

The existence of the document, however, was a major embarrassment for the government, particularly since the tourism office has acquired a reputation for controversy and improbity.

[The government said Friday that it was appalled by the directive. Reuters reported. A spokesman for Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt, who has responsibility for the tourism office, said the minister had ordered an immediate investigation.]

This week, the office's assets were attached by a New York state court in connection with a \$3.5-million sexual harassment suit brought last year by an employee, Monique Schlein. Another employee, Christa Willbold, has brought a \$1 million racial discrimination suit.

And another employee, Elke Berg, was dismissed this month for translating an article by her husband that called the Holocaust an "absurd story."

Henning Schreiber, who was director of the office at the time, was recalled to Frankfurt following the complaints of racial and sexual harassment. The lawsuits together seek almost \$15 million.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Please Don't Hang Noodles on My Ears

If you invite a Russian friend to the opera and he politely declines, explaining that an elephant stepped on his ear, he simply means he is tone deaf.

Unless of course he's hanging noodles on your ears, an idiom that translates into English as not telling the truth.

The new Random House Russian-English Dictionary of Idioms, released this month, is said to be the first of its kind. The author, Sophia Lobensky, spent 13 years compiling more than 13,000 idioms over 1,044 pages.

She included equivalent English idioms — especially helpful for translators — and grammatical information necessary to use the idioms correctly in Russian. It also is nice to know whether using a particular idiom will make you sound sophisticated, scholarly or simply vulgar, and the dictionary has this information as well.

The U.S. government apparently considered the reference book important. More than \$283,000 for the project came from a school for military intelligence officers.

"When I began the dictionary, the Soviet Union was enemy No. 1, and you have to know your enemy," said Ms. Lobensky, who was born in Russia and emigrated from the Soviet Union in 1976.

When it comes to idioms,

she "ate the dog," which means she knows her stuff.

Short Takes

Do identical twin zebras have identical stripes? "To the naked eye, looking at the twins, it might be hard to find variability, but they aren't going to be identical," says Karen Killmar, an associate curator of mammals at the San Diego Zoo. Even though the zebra twins start out with identical genes, environmental variations within the womb would lead to some minute differences in striping patterns.

Elizabeth Hurley, the new face of Estée Lauder cosmetics and the long-standing girlfriend of the actor Hugh Grant, thinks little of Hollywood, according to an interview in the British magazine Woman's Own. "I thought 70 percent of the people I met were idiots," she said. "Half of those were fools and the other half were vile. They'll take phone calls while you're in the room and are just horrendous. The other 30 percent are nice, though."

Mike Pitney can work up a sweat just by sitting down on the job. A senior in aeronautical engineering at the University of Michigan, Mr. Pitney, 20, gets \$6 an hour to test chairs at La-Z-Boy Chair Co. of Monroe, Michigan. He sits down, leans back and then relaxes forward. All day long. "I think a lot of people think it's easier than it actually is," he says. During the summer of 1993 he lost 18 pounds (8 kilograms), he adds, and his calf and abdominal muscles get a workout. He averages about 2,800 deep rocks a day.

International Herald Tribune.

MONKEY BUSINESS: Adam?

Continued from Page 1

species, that everybody is related to a common ancestor who didn't live all that long ago, at least not in the evolutionary sense," said Robert L. Dorit, a Yale University researcher who, with colleagues, published the findings in Friday's issue of the journal Science.

"What's striking about our finding," said Walter Gilbert of Harvard University, a collaborator, "is that when we looked at all these guys, we didn't find any differences. If our species had evolved much earlier, you wouldn't find that. You'd expect differences."

The Y chromosome is one of the two sex-determining chromosomes. It normally exists only in the cells of males.

The researchers did not examine the entire Y chromosome, which does have differences in some places. Instead, they focused on one small segment containing 729 bases, or letters, of genetic sequence. The segment is an "intron," a length of supposed genetic gibberish that lies within a gene but plays no known role in the gene's code.

"We figured that if we looked at this intron in a wide sample of men, we'd see some differences and we could use those to construct a family tree and estimate when the common ancestor lived," Mr. Dorit said.

The method is similar to one that led to the "Eve" hypothesis and relies on the belief that key forms of DNA mutate at rela-

tively constant rates. Thus, people whose DNA segments differ in only one or a few bases are presumed more closely related than people whose segments differ in more bases.

A complete analysis of another DNA segment sampled from many people around the world (a form called mitochondrial DNA, which is inherited only through the mother's side) led scientists in the 1980s to conclude that the original form of that DNA probably existed 200,000 years ago. Moreover, the family trees indicated that the woman who possessed that DNA was an African.

The "Eve" hypothesis was controversial from the start and many researchers withheld judgment pending confirmation from other DNA studies.

Mr. Dorit, Mr. Gilbert and Hiroshi Akashi of the University of Chicago sought to provide that by looking at the male side of the family tree. To their surprise, they found no differences, even though they checked the DNA of men from every major racial and geographic region.

This made it impossible to say where the ancestral population lived. But they were able to estimate how long such a sequence could have been in existence without undergoing any mutation. They did this by checking the same DNA segment in chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans and counting the number of differences from the human pattern.

DOLLAR: A Roller-Coaster Week

Continued from Page 1

Japanese companies then cut short the currency rally at around 85 yen.

Mr. Leven expects this kind of tail-chasing to continue for much of this year until the U.S. economic pause decreases the trade deficit and slows the increase in the supply of unwanted dollars abroad.

He expects this to be followed by an economic revival that pushes interest rates back up in a second leg, a traditional Fed pattern. Thereupon, Europe's big institutional bond

buyers will return to New York, he said, "and that's when the dollar will shoot back up against the Deutsche mark."

Europe Stock Indexes Fall
Leading European stock indexes dropped as much as 2 percent as the phasing dollar threatened exporters' earnings and dragged down bonds.

Bloomberg Business News reported from London.

Falling U.S. Treasury bond prices also dragged down most European bonds, though Swiss franc and Deutsche mark strength underpinned German and Swiss bonds.

Judge Criticizes 'Life' Terms He Had to Give Police in Sting

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A federal judge said that he has no choice but to impose what will amount to life sentences on three former Washington, D.C., policemen who accepted \$2,000 bribes in an FBI sting, although he considers the penalty "horrible," "unfair" and "tragic."

Each of the policemen, convicted in November of taking money from an undercover FBI agent to escort cocaine shipments out of the city, faces 49 to 55 years in prison without the possibility of parole.

Shaking his head repeatedly during an hourlong explanation of his decision, Judge Thomas F. Hogan of U.S. District Court said federal sentencing guidelines required him to impose the

terms on John C. Harrison, 26, Troy Taylor, 26, and Dwayne Washington, 29. Sentencing is scheduled for June 21.

"The court makes these findings with reluctance and regret, because it does not believe that the sentencing range equates with the wrongness of the defendants' actions," Judge Hogan said as relatives of the three listened impassively. "That's a terrible consequence for a \$2,000 bribe."

Before their trial last fall, the three defendants were urged by Judge Hogan to accept plea bargains, as did nine others caught in the sting, and were warned about the consequences of the sentencing guidelines if they were convicted.

The Balkans Investment Summit

Astir Palace Hotel, Vouliagmeni, near Athens

JUNE 29-30, 1995

This prestigious meeting will offer participants the opportunity to assess the overall investment outlook in Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Romania, Slovenia and Turkey. Organized by the International Herald Tribune and the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, the Summit's distinguished group of speakers will include:

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- ALEKSANDER MEKSI, Prime Minister, Albania
- GORDON MUIR-CARBY, Executive Director, Smith New Court, London
- DAMIR OSTOVIĆ, Head, PR, Croatian Privatization Fund, Zagreb
- YANNOS PAPANTONIOU, Minister of National Economy, Greece
- KAROLOS PAPOULIAS, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Greece
- PANAYOTIS POULIS, President, Commercial Bank of Greece
- JULIA PRESCOT, Director, Project Finance, Hill Samuel Bank Ltd., London

The Summit will take place at the Astir Palace Hotel, Vouliagmeni, near Athens. The hotel is situated on the coast and surrounded by 80 acres of private land, yet is just 20 minutes by taxi from central Athens and 10 minutes from the airport.

For further information about the Summit, please send a fax to Fiona Cowan at the International Herald Tribune in London: (+44 171) 836 0717.

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Beijing Steps Up Push-Pull Policy on Taiwan

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China continued its two-track policy toward Taiwan on Friday by pressing harder for Taiwan's diplomatic isolation while simultaneously trying to draw the island closer to the mainland economically.

Beijing postponed a U.S. visit by its defense minister, Chi Haotian, in retaliation for the

U.S. decision to grant a visa to Taiwan's president, Lee Teng-hui, to enable Mr. Lee to attend a reunion at his alma mater, Cornell University in Ithaca, New York.

At the same time, however, China's top negotiator with Taiwan arrived in Taipei and offered reassurance on protection for Taiwanese business interests after the return of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty in

1997. At present, Taiwan's substantial economic ties to China mostly go through Hong Kong, a British territory.

The two-track strategy seems designed to both push and pull Taiwan into Beijing's embrace.

The background of churning domestic politics in both Taiwan and China makes the issue particularly volatile. Taiwan, heading into its first democratic presidential elections early next

year, has seen a pro-independence opposition party gather strength. China's leadership, with Deng Xiaoping fading, is eager to make its own mark in foreign policy and stand firm for reunification.

The postponement of Mr. Chi's visit strikes at the military exchanges that have recently been the strongest part of the U.S.-China relationship. Mr. Chi had planned to visit the

United States to reciprocate for a visit by Defense Secretary William J. Perry in October. In sharp contrast to China's treatment of State Department officials, Mr. Perry received a warm welcome.

The postponement of Mr. Chi's visit was the third measure China had taken in reaction to the granting of a visa to Mr. Lee. It previously canceled the May 30-31 visit to the United States of a state councilor, Li Guixian. On Tuesday, it recalled its air force commander, Yu Zhenwu, cutting short by four days a scheduled 11-day visit to the United States.

Trade Privilege Renewal

President Bill Clinton is likely to renew China's trade privileges and said Friday that he opposed efforts in Congress to revive his old policy of linking Beijing's human rights policies to the trade issue. Reuters reported.

"I haven't made a decision on that yet," Mr. Clinton said to reporters when asked about trade with China. But he went out of his way to oppose efforts in Congress to revive the policy of linking the annual waiver on tariffs for Chinese imports to improvements in human rights conditions.

"We should continue to press China on the human rights issues, but I don't believe that singling China" on its trade status "is necessarily the best way to do it," he said.

The national security adviser W. Anthony Lake, said in an interview Thursday, "I would anticipate a renewal" of most-favored-nation status by Mr. Clinton before it expires on June 3.

U.S. Bars Taiwan Purchase Of F-16s in Pakistan Order

WASHINGTON — The United States, reversing an earlier statement, has ruled out the possibility of allowing Taiwan to buy F-16 jet fighters paid for by Pakistan but never delivered.

"The Clinton administration is not considering the sale to Taiwan of the F-16s purchased by Pakistan," said Nicholas Burns, the State Department spokesman. "The administration does not believe that the sale of additional F-16s to Taiwan above the 150 already on order is necessary to meet Taiwan's legitimate defense needs."

Senator Larry Presser, Republican of South Dakota, had proposed that the 28 planes — withheld because of Pakistan's nuclear program and now in storage in Arizona — be sold to Taiwan and the Philippines, with the proceeds used to reimburse Islamabad.

Earlier this week, Mr. Burns did not reject the suggestion out of hand. On Thursday, however, he said he had since talked to "the people in this building who are responsible for this issue" and that a sale to Pakistan "is not in the cards, it has not happened, there's no one talking about it in official circles — or unofficial circles." (Reuters)

Canberra Bugged Chinese For U.S., Network Asserts

SYDNEY — Australia slipped eavesdropping devices into the Chinese Embassy as part of a U.S.-led spying effort, Australian Broadcasting Corp. television said Friday. The devices were installed in the late 1980s, during the construction of the embassy in Canberra, by the Australian Security Intelligence Organization, the network said. The embassy opened in 1990.

The bugs transmitted to a receiver at the rear of the nearby British High Commission and relayed information to the U.S. National Security Agency, the report said. The United States kept control of the intelligence gathered, giving Australia information as it felt it was justified, the network said.

No one was available for comment at the U.S.

Embassy in Canberra late Friday. The Chinese Embassy had no comment. At CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, outside Washington, a Central Intelligence Agency spokesman declined comment. (AP)

British Minister Praises Jakarta on Human Rights

JAKARTA — The situation of human rights in Indonesia has improved, a British cabinet minister said Friday.

"We must give credit," said Lady Chalker, minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, on a visit here.

"Human rights may have not yet improved to a level that you want, but they are improving," she said. Lady Chalker said citizens have been allowed to express their political rights within the framework of the constitution.

She also signed an agreement to provide an £80 million (\$120 million) concessional loan to finance infrastructure development. (AP)

For the Record

A Northwest Airlines jumbo jet carrying 395 people punctured all eight tires on one side when landing Friday at Tokyo's Narita Airport but came to a halt safely, an airline official said. There were no injuries among the 378 passengers and 17 crew members aboard. (AP)

A British journalist for the Sunday Times of London said Friday he was thrown out of China after being detained and held incommunicado for more than 13 hours. Nick Rufford, Hong Kong-based Far East correspondent for the newspaper, said he had entered China on a tourist visa. China requires foreign journalists to seek official permission for each trip and provide the official Xinhua press agency with details of their reporting plans. (Reuters)

Singapore hanged four men — two Malaysians, a Nigerian and a Singaporean — on Friday for heroin trafficking, a statement from the Central Narcotics Bureau said. Singapore has now hanged 117 people since its strict drug laws were passed in 1975. (Reuters)

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BUCKET OF BLESSINGS — A Buddhist monk spraying devotees with water from flowers dipped in a pail Friday near Battambang, Cambodia. A group of the monks and followers are on a peace march across the country.

Ramos Victory in Philippines

Election Also Brings a Generational Change

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MANILA — The votes are still being tallied, accusations of fraud have been made, and about 100,000 people still have not been to the polls. But the Philippines' latest, messy exercise in democracy is being viewed as a decisive victory for President Fidel V. Ramos, his stewardship and his ambitious agenda to reform the Philippine economy.

The elections May 8 were for 12 Senate seats, all 200 in the House of Representatives, and the hands of local offices. With more than 90 percent of the votes in, candidates in Mr. Ramos's coalition seem set to win nine of the Senate seats and a vast majority in the House.

That result virtually ensures passage for the administration's economic program, including the continued deregulation of industry and the breakup of entrenched monopolies.

The results also seem to signal a generational change in Philippine politics, with some political veterans tossed out or struggling to keep their seats.

A younger generation of voters seemed to favor relative novices who have made their names as economists, technocrats, businessmen or competent managers of government departments since the fall of Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Leading the field of candidates for the 24-member Senate are Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, an economist; Raul Roco, a lawyer; Ramon Magdayao Jr., son of a popular former president; Franklin Drilon, a former justice secretary; and Juan Flavier, the former health secretary who drew the ire of the Roman Catholic Church because of his advocacy of birth control and family planning.

None of the five was involved in politics until well after the 1986 revolt that ousted Mr. Marcos and restored American-style democracy.

Also certain to win Senate seats are Miriam Defensor-Santiago, the former immigration chief who nearly beat Mr. Ramos for the presidency in 1992, and a former army colonel, Gregorio Honasan, best known as the leader of a mutinous military faction that led two coup attempts against the then-president, Corason C. Aquino, in the late 1980s.

Analysts said the two, in different ways, managed to tap into the anti-incumbent, anti-political mood. Mr. Honasan's emergence as a mem-

ber of the Senate might be considered a bit bizarre, considering that just a few years ago he was a fugitive whose last bloody power grab, in December 1989, left more than a hundred people dead, mostly civilians.

But since his return from hiding under a government amnesty, Mr. Honasan has reinvented himself as the consummate anti-politician who used the coup merely as a form of protest. Now some analysts say that having the renegade colonel in the Senate may be a boost for the country's stability.

Randy David, a sociology professor at the University of the Philippines and a frequent television political analyst, said Mr. Honasan's apparent victory shows his continuing influence, particularly in the armed forces and the national police.

"In the event of a crisis, the coup option remains a meaningful option," Mr. David said. "Therefore, Honasan representing coup leaders of the past in the legislature, if you look at it in the long term, is a politically stabilizing element."

By contrast, some veteran Philippine politicians seemed likely to lose the election, or place poorly, underscoring the popular desire for change.

Ramon Mitra, a political stalwart who was a cabinet minister and House speaker during the Aquino administration, was in 13th place, one spot shy of election.

Also trailing were Aquilino Pimentel, another former Aquino cabinet aide and Marcos foe, and Arturo Tolentino, who, in his 80s, is considered the grand old man of Philippine politics.

Even Juan Ponce Enrile, the wealthy former defense minister, senator and congressman with one of the best-known names in politics and the best-financed campaign, was mired in last place in the Senate race.

The commission on elections stopped its glacially slow counting Thursday to hear complaints of cheating that have tainted the results and have prompted several losing candidates to try to block the official announcement of the winners.

Elections still have to be held in several towns on Mindanao, where voting was canceled because of violence. The results from a special election on Saturday could still alter the results for the bottom few candidates, separated only by a few thousand votes.

Sri Lankan Rebels Kill 42 Villagers, Sparking Fears of New Tactic in War

Reuters

COLOMBO — Tamil rebels killed 42 people at a fishing village Friday in an attack that indicated the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam may once again be targeting civilians, the Sri Lankan military said.

Between 150 and 200 rebels opened fire on Kallarawa, an eastern village of about 65 Sinhalese families. It was the first major attack on civilians in three years, said a military spokesman. Brigadier Sarath Munasinghe.

Meanwhile, he said, about 65 kilometers (40 miles) to the south, gunmen killed a Buddhist priest who was a longtime critic of the rebels. He added that the priest had been threatened by the Tigers for years.

The Tigers have been fighting Colombo for a decade for a separate state in the north and east for the mostly Hindu Tamils. They began attacking Muslims and Sinhalese, who are mostly Buddhist, in 1990.

But they had stopped attacking civilians in the last few years

to concentrate instead on Sri Lankan politicians and army personnel.

The assault on Kallarawa was the first major assault on civilians since 1992, when 166 Muslims were shot or hacked to death.

Twelve women and six children were among the dead at Kallarawa, north of the port of Trincomalee. The rebels also burned the victims' huts, Brigadier Munasinghe said.

A small army detachment engaged the rebels but there were no reports of army casualties, he said. Earlier reports said the soldiers had gone into the jungle on Thursday night searching for rebels and had not returned.

Asked whether the Tigers were changing their strategy and renewing attacks on civilians, the spokesman said: "We are seeing a change in attitude."

Tamil rebels ambushed and killed 27 soldiers on Tuesday, and on Wednesday rebels fired on a crowded bus, killing three women and two soldiers.

The Buddhist priest who was

killed, Kithalagama Siri Soelankara, had left his usual 10-man police escort behind for a short drive to his temple's fruit and vegetable farm, Brigadier Munasinghe said.

When the priest's pick-up turned into the farm entrance, the gunmen opened fire, killing him and his driver.

Brigadier Munasinghe said it was too early to say that the Tigers were responsible, but he noted that the priest had been threatened by the rebels for nine years.

A 14-week truce in the war ended last month, when peace talks collapsed. The Tigers then sank two navy patrol boats and shot down two army transport planes in the north.

President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga early this week vowed to use "any means" to restore peace to Sri Lanka and said the government planned a major offensive against the Tigers.

At least 500 people have been killed since the talks ended.

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27 May 1995

To the readers of The International Herald Tribune:

At a time when cultural institutions can no longer depend on traditional funding, whether public or private, new sources of support must be found and mobilized. As President of the Board of Trustees of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, my mission is simple: to assure the vitality of this particular institution in bringing great art to the people.

To help meet the challenge of the times, Hugo Boss, the leading international menswear company, has formed an exceptional collaboration with the Guggenheim Museum. This is not a traditional corporate sponsorship. It is, instead, a long-term partnership between two international organizations. It is unique in that the initial five-year term of the collaboration is not predetermined by specific projects, but will evolve as new and innovative initiatives are developed by the museum.

It includes support for the museum's educational program; the creation of the Hugo Boss Award, an international award to encourage young artists; and the promotion of new art forms and of artists working in new media.

Hugo Boss will also support at least two major exhibitions each year. This year in New York, they sponsored Ross Bleckner (March 3-May 14) and Georg Baselitz (May 26-September 10). In addition, our friends are underwriting the exhibition Frank Gehry in Bilbao: The Museum in the Expanded Field, to be presented at the Peggy Guggenheim Collection at the forthcoming 1995 Venice Biennale.

As a businessman, I applaud Peter Littmann, President and Chief Executive Officer of Hugo Boss, for making such an enormous commitment to the arts and embracing the far-reaching vision of our Board of Trustees and of our Director, Thomas Krens.

I am looking forward to the beginning of a long and rewarding relationship.

Sincerely,

Ronald Perleman
President, Board of Trustees

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CANNES FILM FESTIVAL

Zhang: No Time for Vanities

By Joan Dupont
International Herald Tribune

CANNES — It looks unlikely that this time Zhang Yimou will walk off with a prize, but China's most famous director doesn't have his mind on vanities. "Shanghai Triad" was held up six months because of the director's problems with "To Live" (winner of the Jury Prize at Cannes last year), which is banned in China. To add to his troubles, after seven years of collaboration, his star and companion Gong Li left him during the shooting for a Malaysian tobacco merchant.

Gong Li, heroine of all Zhang's films — the suffering concubine of "Raise the Red Lantern," the peasant in "The Story of Qiu Ju" — sings and dances for the first time in "Shanghai Triad," starring as a cabaret singer and mistress to the mob boss.

She appeared by her director's side briefly for the press conference; afterwards, they gave separate interviews.

To Western eyes, "Shanghai Triad," with its elegant '30s sets and evil overlord, may look like a gangster movie and certain critics complained that when they go to see a Zhang Yimou film, they want the folklore.

"The film is on Beijing today," the director says, "on the fight for money and power. We show a money-obsessed society. We didn't want to do a Chinese Godfather movie. In fact, he reworked the script to move the focus from the Boss, played by Li Baolian, to his mistress, Jewels, played by Gong Li.

The movie opens on a cabaret scene with high-kicking dancers. Jewels flaunts her feathers and power.

"She starts out as a real devil, but then she changes — her humanity emerges," says Zhang. "Shanghai in the '30s was Westernized, the songs Jewels sings, the costumes she wears, and the Boss look very Westernized, but that's just superficial. His behavior is actually very Chinese; he executes his enemies, saying, 'Bury them alive.' This is very Chinese. Very cruel."

The story is seen through the eyes of the boy, played by Wang Xiao Xiang, who serves the capricious singer.

"There's the contrast between the country boy and his sumptuous surroundings," he says. "He and Jewels are outsiders; they cross paths like meteors in the sky, but the boy will remember her for the rest of his

life. When I did the casting, I videotaped 500 boys from all over China and chose this one because of his expressive eyes. He sees everything, but he learns that, if you lose your innocence, you have nothing."

Zhang has never been to Taiwan, but he keeps up with the cinema of Hou Hsiao-hsien, another great Asian filmmaker, a director who makes his movies exactly as he pleases and doesn't care about penetrating foreign markets or even pleasing the home market. "Good Men, Good Women," a story set in three different periods, from the White Terror of the '40s to the present, is in competition; the complex construction bewildered festival audiences.

"I can identify with his films because things like that happened in China under the Japanese," Zhang says. "I like Hou's films very much; I'm moved by them, and by the way he controls the atmosphere. But he is an auteur; I am a popular filmmaker; I like showing complexity through a simple story line."

Zhang also keeps up with trendy Hong Kong filmmakers like Kar-wai (Chungking Express) whose films have been distributed abroad. "I like his cinema, too," Zhang says. "It's another take on the urban scene. It interests me that in three Chinese societies — Taiwan, Hong Kong and mainland China — we tell our stories in different ways, with different pacing. Hong Kong is the fastest; Beijing is medium fast."

Zhang only sees Western films on cassette without subtitles. "I don't have much contact with Western filmmakers. I don't speak English or French. But movies like 'The Fugitive' are making inroads on our screens and, for a while, I think American films will take over." A new ruling allows only 10 foreign movies a year, mainstream movies. "We filmmakers worry; our main concern is to maintain the life of Chinese cinema."

The director knows that he is treading on shifting sands. "To Live" might very well have been his last movie. He does not expect censorship problems on "Shanghai Triad," which is a French coproduction, but was completely controlled by Shanghai Studios. The director, who lives in Beijing and intends to go on working there, has to negotiate each film with the censors; he works fast, using as many as four writers on the same script, juggling possibilities.



Sharon Stone tossing a bouquet to fans at Cannes.

"In China, you have to have several projects in the works," he says. "It's not what you want to film, it's what you are allowed to film that counts. So you have to be prepared. It's hard to film a political subject in China today, but there are other subjects."

Zhang and Chen Kaige, who directed Gong Li in "Farewell My Concubine" (which won the 1993 Golden Palm for best film) have been friends — and competitors — since the Beijing Film Academy. The award-winning directors cover the same territory, and often end up using the same periods and similar material.

Zhang has an epic in the works, "The First Empress," backed by a French company, on condition that Gong Li stars, which is not at all sure now. The actress has just been on the set in Chen's "Shadow of a Flower," a film that takes place in Shanghai during the '20s. Both directors scouted then shied away from specific Shanghai locations, avoiding confrontation. But Chen stopped production on his film so that Gong Li could accompany "Shanghai Triad" to the festival.

For years now, Gong Li has appeared at Cannes and Venice, radiant but never giving much away. Thursday, a tear showed when she was asked if she would work again with the man she always calls Director Zhang Yimou. Facing the press on her

own, she displayed none of her usual ebullient chatter or zest.

The actress says that, since she has been making three or four films a year, perhaps now she will work less. No, she doesn't see much difference between working with Chen Kaige or Zhang Yimou. "They both know me well and know how to direct me." Yes, she would consider working with a foreign director, providing he is a good director.

Did she perhaps model her performance on Dietrich? "I never saw her movies," she says. "I mostly looked at pictures from the period."

"I've always sung. When I was young, I failed the conservatory exam, but I can carry a tune."

"Shanghai Triad" may look like a gangster movie, but inside... there are many things, many emotions, that the director wanted to express."

For the festival's last weekend, Gilles Jacob reserves films he believes may strike gold. The money is on a non-American Golden Palm. Contenders include Emir Kusturica ("Underground"), Theo Angelopoulos ("Ulysses' Gaze"), and Mathieu Kassovitz ("Hate").

Should Kassovitz win — he's young, he's French, the theme of suburban kids vs. cops is timely — there's bound to be World Cup pandemonium on the Croisette — there hasn't been a French winner since Maurice Pialat with "Sous le Soleil de Satan" in 1987.

It hasn't been a great festival for star turns; among the candidates for best actress: Gong Li in "Shanghai Triad," Gena Rowlands in Terence Davies's "The Neon Bible," Emma Thompson in Christopher Hampton's "Carrington," Catherine Deneuve in Manuel de Oliveira's "Convent."

As for best actor, Jonathan Pryce in Carrington should fill the bill. There are dark horse candidates out there, and there might be last minute tradeoffs: naming Harvey Keitel best actor could be a way of palming a prize to Angelopoulos, whose stunning three-hour odyssey through the Balkans won applause, and he is a favorite director of the jury president, Jeanne Moreau.

Anything can happen. Last year, best actress went not to Isabelle Adjani, who played the title role in "La Reine Margot," but to supporting actress Vima Lissi, who played her mother.

ART



"Human Pyramid" by Juste de Juste in the show of 16th-century prints at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

Television for the 16th Century

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The 16th century whirled France into a strange historical loop as the Renaissance collided with the Reformation and the country had to cope simultaneously with these major mutations of Western civilization. Meanwhile, several astute and energetic kings were busily consolidating the new nation state.

The exhibition at the Bibliothèque Nationale (to July 10) of nearly 200 French copperplate prints and woodcuts of the period holds a number of beautiful and affecting works. Copperplate engraving was to that age what television is to ours: a tremendous vehicle for information, opinion and outright propaganda.

In its most benign form, it could be used to inform the public of the ambitious program of decoration in the Italian style François I had launched in Fontainebleau after his return from captivity in Italy.

Such Italian artists as Rosso Fiorentino and Primaticcio had been enlisted for the task and they created an iconological program of daunting complexity, full of mythological material alluding to the reigning monarch. The relevance of this sort of work only becomes clear when one realizes that, far from being a merely decorative entertainment, the mythology of Antiquity thus revived fulfilled rather the same social function as major TV series do today — the imagery allowed the public to identify with this or that character and reflect on such issues as the relationship between virtue and power.

The prints of the School of Fontainebleau are in a Mannerist vein, but the medium endows them with a novel improvised and experimental tone quite unlike anything done in Germany or Italy at that time. French engravers of that school include such figures as Jean Mignot, with his splendid "Metamorphosis of Actaeon" and the bizarre Juste de Juste

whose long-limbed nudes in contorted poses are unlike anything done by other artists anywhere.

But the most stunning items from the purely aesthetic point of view are a large, powerful and enigmatic narrative print of 1561 by Giorgio Ghisi (called "The Allegory of Life," though experts are unsure of its actual significance), and two marvelous series by Jean Duvet: "The Apocalypse" of 1555, and the much earlier set of the 1530s or 1540s devoted to the "Unicorn Hunt." Duvet was a goldsmith, and his insufficiently known series, while formally inspired by Albrecht Dürer's "Apocalypse," is very different from it in mood and style. The first print of the "Apocalypse" by Duvet shows Saint John laying down his pen after having recorded his vision. In the background an elaborate city no doubt represents the Heavenly Jerusalem, while a ship on the waters in the middle ground bears the three Fates holding distaff and shears.

Commentators consider this an autobiographical print: on the table in front of Saint John can be made out the signature of Duvet and the statement that he completed the series in 1555 at the age of 70. Also on the table lies a burin, the engraver's tool. Behind John's powerful figure stand an angel and a devil, traditional presences at the bedside of the dying, while on the water before the Fates can be made out a Latin text: "The Fates are pressing, the hand already begins to shake, sight fails, but the mind remains victorious and the great work is completed."

As he sees death approaching, Duvet identifies with his visionary patron saint and leaves behind him a rich and splendid vision of his own.

The medium of copperplate engraving was also put to considerable polemical use during the wars of religion, and the existing material remains an extraordinary documentary source for researchers today. Each party was naturally inclined to stress the horrors committed by the other side, though the series by Jean Perissin and Jacques Tortorel printed in the Protestant stronghold of Geneva in the 1570s also documents outrages committed by Protestants.

A hand-colored woodcut, "The Overturning of the Great Cooking Pot" is the only visible trace of an extraordinarily durable and shaggy polemic in which Catholics called Catholics "marmite" (cooking-pot), and vice-versa. As a splendidly erudite catalogue essay by Philip Benedict reveals, not only was there a plethora of prints in which the pot is the central figure, but fiery sermons were preached and books published, arguing furiously over who deserved this undesirable comparison.

The pot held a large number of implications, including that of hypocrisy, since it usually had a lid that prevented one from discovering what was inside.

King Henri IV, who put an end to this cruel conflict, also used copperplate engraving as an instrument of benign royal propaganda, distributing representations of his debonair features far and wide.

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Herald Tribune
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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

A Vote for Good Sense

The U.S. Senate strengthened its reputation as an independent-minded place on Thursday by voting to preserve the current system of public financing for presidential campaigns. It was an important victory because it means that at least one sector of the electoral system — and a very important one — will be partially insulated from the pressures of big money fund-raising. The public financing system was one of the most important reforms to grow out of the reaction to the Watergate scandal. It is a reform that has actually worked well, and there is no reason to repeal it. The vote was also important because it scuttled a tricky maneuver under which a huge change in the political process would have been rushed through as part of the complex budget resolution that the Senate is now considering. Thursday's vote for an amendment offered by Senator John Kerry of Massachusetts stripped the resolution of language aimed at killing the system after the next election.

This victory could not have happened if 10 reform-minded Republicans had not joined with Democrats to save the public financing system — a sign, one hopes, that this Congress need not get mired in bitter partisan confrontation on every single issue. The crucial Republican votes came from Senators Cohen, Campbell, Chafee, Jeffords, Kassebaum, Lugar, Snowe, Specter, Stevens and Thompson. The votes of Senators Lugar and Specter are particularly significant because both are running for president and will be using federal matching money to help

finance their campaigns. But Bob Dole and Phil Gramm, who are also running for president and will also be looking for those public funds, voted to kill the system that they are counting on to help them this time around. Mr. Lugar and Mr. Specter have a right to ask Mr. Dole and Mr. Gramm to put their money where their votes are. If Senators Dole and Gramm really think that using public money in campaigns is so wrong, they do not have to accept their share for the 1996 campaign.

Critics of the public financing system argued that its impact had been lessened by large loopholes that permit political parties to raise millions of dollars in "soft money" to supplement the federal funds. But the Senate wisely decided that this was not an argument for killing the existing system but rather for improving it by closing up the soft-money loopholes. Doing so ought to be part of a larger effort to reform the financing of contests for the House and Senate.

House and Senate races are getting ever more expensive, which increases the impact of money on the political process. Thursday's heartening vote suggests that in the Senate, at least, there might be the makings of a bipartisan majority for improving the system. We hope that members of the Republican reform block that emerged on this vote will stick together to foil any future assaults on public financing of presidential campaigns and to urge their leaders to put broader campaign reforms on the agenda of this Congress.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Microsoft Backs Down

The same Justice Department that was accused a few months ago of administering a mere wrist slap to Microsoft Corp. in an antitrust case has now come back to score a resounding triumph over the software giant in a different case. The U.S. government's litigators, by simply filing suit, have forced Microsoft to back down from a proposed \$2 billion purchase of rival Intuit Inc. that could have substantially reduced competition in the market for personal finance software. The unexpected cancellation of the deal should spark renewed and fiercer competition between the frustrated suitors, and thus lead to better products at lower prices.

Personal finance software is important in its own right and as a springboard into the emerging world of electronic banking and purchasing. Although Microsoft said it was simply unwilling to get tangled up in prolonged litigation, the Justice Department looked as if it had a powerful case against the acquisition.

Microsoft, whose own personal finance software had been lagging, sought to buy its way into dominance by purchasing

Intuit, whose Quicken financial software holds some 70 percent of the market. Microsoft sought to steer clear of the antitrust laws by spinning off its own financial software to yet another company, leaving the number of competitors unchanged. But any consumer could sense that a market battle between Intuit, the current leader in personal finance software, and Microsoft, the overall software leader, is far fairer than a match that would pit Intuit and Microsoft on the same side against other contestants that were already far behind. Whatever the legal merits may have been, resumption of the fight between Microsoft and Intuit is likely to benefit consumers.

The collapse of the Intuit deal leaves unresolved a far bigger question that has haunted government investigations of Microsoft, namely whether Microsoft uses its dominance of operating systems for personal computers to give its other products an unfair advantage. That is the area where the Justice Department must now remain especially vigilant.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

He Should Be Reined In

It could be that Edward Rollins Jr. meant it when he apologized last week for offensively referring to two Jewish congressmen, Howard Berman and Henry Waxman of California, as "Hymie boys" at a political dinner in San Francisco. With Mr. Rollins, it is often hard to tell. The Republican political consultant also seemed sincere when he bragged about suppressing the black urban vote in the 1993 New Jersey governor's race by paying black clergymen to discourage voting by their congregations. He retracted the statement after a storm of criticism

and denials by Mr. Rollins' successful candidate in the race, Christie Whitman. Mr. Rollins is a redivivist when it comes to coarsening politics. His use of an anti-Semitic term, even in the context of a supposedly humorous dinner speech, showed a stubborn lack of sensitivity. But if his performance was not surprising, the reaction of his latest candidate is. After calling the Rollins slur "inexcusable," Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader, has allowed him to continue as a senior adviser to his presidential campaign.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Now Look on His Works

A spectacular find in Egypt's Valley of the Kings promises to shed fresh light on the domestic life of Ramses II, who is believed to have fathered 100 children. Most of his 52 sons apparently were buried in a huge mausoleum containing 67 chambers, whose discovery was announced recently by the Egyptologist Kent Weeks of the American University in Cairo. But equally interesting, it may reveal more about the demise of pharaonic Egypt as a major imperial power in the ancient Near East.

Ramses II was the last pharaoh to savor the full glory of regional supremacy. He is the Ozymandias of Shelley's poem, the god-king who boasted of his martial prowess in inscriptions and statues found from Abu Simbel near Assuan to the Nile Delta. During the 13th century B.C., his realm stretched from Libya to the Euphrates River and south to the Sudan. He is said to be the pharaoh of the Book of Exodus, though a case may be made for his 13th son and successor, Merneptah.

The huge mausoleum, although apparently visited by grave robbers, somehow escaped discovery by archaeologists.

Ramses' sons were buried near the treasure-laden tomb of Tutankhamun, whose discovery in 1922 caught the world's imagination.

The new find may offer clues about Egypt's decline under Ramses II's grandson, Ramses III. One explanation has been put forward by Dr. Rushdi Said, retired head of Egypt's Geological Survey. He plausibly contends that Egypt's early flowering was made possible by the remarkable agricultural bounty on the Nile banks, and to the skillful mining of gold and refining of bronze. But as powerful rivals began developing iron weapons, Egypt fell fatally behind. It takes 1,300 trees to smelt a ton of iron, far more than the copper in bronze, and arid Egypt lacked the forests available to northern invaders, notably the Assyrians.

Shelley reports hearing of a shattered statue of Ramses II in an antique land bearing this inscription: "Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!" But to find so great a trove of information about Ramses II and his colossal family seems these days more a cause for rejoicing.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

'Jumping Over the Chasm' to a Mideast Deal by Late Fall

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — What's eating Warren Christopher? The normally laconic, deeply reserved secretary of state has recently lashed out again and again at Iran. He led the charge for a U.S. trade embargo against the ayatollahs. This is a stunning reversal of form for a corporate lawyer who reflexively seeks to dramatize issues, drain emotion out of conflicts and get lions and lambs to reason together.

On Iran, and Iran alone, Mr. Christopher has dropped the veil of banality from his diplomacy. Why?

Some administration insiders attribute it to the frustrations Mr. Christopher experienced in negotiating fruitlessly to free the U.S. hostages in Tehran as Jimmy Carter's deputy secretary of state. Mr. Christopher's own answer is more complex, and more interesting.

His answer also suggests that Syria and Israel may yet strike a deal on the Golan Heights before time runs out in a few months on this round of negotiations, which Syria has just agreed to resume. A Syrian-Israeli deal has become Mr. Christopher's most important personal and professional preoccupation. "I feel very protective about the peace process," the secretary acknowledged in an interview. The Iranians — allies of President Hafez Assad of Syria — have sworn to

derail all peace efforts. "They are the most blatant international enemy of the peace process," Mr. Christopher snapped, pointing to Iran's financial support for extremist Palestinian groups.

He also listed Iran's effort to acquire nuclear weapons technology and its involvement in international terrorism as sufficient reason for fighting the ayatollahs tooth-and-claw. But in the course of an hour's conversation in his office, Mr. Christopher made it clear that he took Iran's "day-after-day efforts to undermine the peace process" very personally.

"You cannot read the intelligence reports I read every day about what they are doing and not react as I do," he said.

Like war, peace in the Middle East is not the result of abstract, mechanical forces. It is a region where leaders produce history, rather than events producing leaders. Almost despite himself, Mr. Christopher has fallen into sync with people for whom passions outweigh process.

Intense personal feelings have triggered and still undergird the three Arab-Israeli peace accords that have been reached. Anwar Sadat, Yasser Arafat and to a lesser extent King Hussein all acted out of per-

sonal desperation and frustration in finally coming to terms with Israel's existence.

Mr. Assad is the holdout, and Mr. Christopher wars that the Syrian leader is a tougher nut to crack. But in the end the chances for a deal will turn on almost intangible personal calculations by Mr. Assad and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

"You will never see a quality of desperation from Assad," Mr. Christopher said. "He is too meticulous and controlled for that." But, the secretary added, his long talks with Mr. Assad in Damascus have convinced him that this hard bargainer is again bargaining, aware that time is running out on Mr. Rabin's government and Mr. Christopher's own room for maneuver.

It was against this background that Mr. Assad suddenly agreed Tuesday to unblock Syrian-Israeli military-to-military talks on future security arrangements on the Golan Heights. Mr. Christopher will travel to Damascus and Jerusalem in early June.

"My impression is that President Assad understands that his best opportunity for an agreement is to do a deal with Rabin" before Mr. Rabin's Labor government has to call elections next year, Mr. Christopher said cautiously. "The public statements of Likud leaders hostile to a deal on the Golan would certainly suggest that conclusion to Assad." Opinion polls show Mr.

Rabin losing to a coalition led by the ultraconservative Likud bloc if elections were held today.

The election campaign in Israel will begin to pick up steam in late autumn. Mr. Rabin has promised a national referendum on a Golan deal, which he wants to get out of the way well before the elections. Add in the U.S. presidential campaign, and you understand why Mr. Christopher sees Thanksgiving 1995 as the drop-dead time for a Syrian-Israeli deal.

"To close this kind of negotiation there has to come a time when the chief executive officers can come together and jump over any big chasm that the negotiators cannot bridge," he said.

But won't Mr. Assad's Iranian friends respond to the trade embargo and Mr. Christopher's other blasts at them by leaning harder on Syria not to make peace?

"I have made clear to the Syrians my commitment to the peace process, and they have accepted that," the secretary said. "They do not seem to let their relations with Iran interfere with their own interests in the peace process."

On Iran, Warren Christopher has accepted the case for not turning the other cheek. He has granted human emotion a role in his diplomacy. That is progress.

The Washington Post

Nonaligned: We Have Come To Rename It — or Bury It

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The ambassador of Sri Lanka was noting the other day that at the conference to extend the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the Nonaligned Movement . . .

The what? The Nonaligned Movement? Did not this once-familiar Third World response to global polarization evaporate when the Cold War ended and

The movement could help best by solving some of its own disputes.

left the movement's 100-odd members no blocs not to be aligned with any longer, and no fray to rise above in quest of identity, safety and advantage at the higher moral latitudes?

This, after all, is the body that attributed the woes of the world to the very existence of blocs — although it often seemed that the ways of the Soviet bloc were considerably more endurable to the membership than the ways of the American bloc. When the one bloc disappeared and the other became the recognized pacesetter in democracy and free enterprise, the Nonaligned Movement's reason for being collapsed.

This is the body whose most prominent founders, India's Jawaharlal Nehru among them, embraced a theory of economic development resting on faith in government planning that delivered some progress but much misery. Ultimately, this forced the movement to turn for an economic model to the market system it had long pronounced a scourge.

Meanwhile, the movement was suffering the embarrassment of having the country of another founding father, President Tito of Yugoslavia — supposedly a place that a benign socialism had lifted above ethnic strife — disintegrate. Members have tended to brush under the rug the explosion of nationalisms in their own ranks.

Ah, but you have guessed it. This obsolete, discredited organization is struggling to adapt to the new global flux. The nonaligned, finding themselves in a world whose formal structures are still dominated by others, cling to the few levers and institutions available. Change has denied them the

chance to keep playing one great power against the other. Nor can they retain their old pose as the moral arbiters of the great powers. But they can use the habits and instruments of their long collaboration to apply what influence they have to selected concerns.

At that nonproliferation conference, Indonesia, Egypt, Nigeria and others, acting in the name of the Nonaligned Movement, made themselves into a pesky player with which the five nuclear powers, to their evident irritation, were required to deal. Their initiative fell short but did produce some marginal toughening of demands on the five to disarm.

Other exercises of the non-aligned have not fared as well. Members have been unable to agree on the terms for restructuring the United Nations Security Council to give them more power. They have failed to gain access to the Group of Seven leading industrialized democracies, a club which many members regard as a major determinant of their fates.

The nonaligned may continue to hunt for more effective ways to lobby the developed world for this or that priority, as best their great variety and their limited political coherence permit.

The large task where they could yet make the most valuable contribution is one they have so far evaded: to resolve their own disputes. Like the early nonaligned, latter-day members still find it easier to look for sources of trouble without than within. Case in point: the organization's recent call for Israel to renounce nuclear weapons came in part, Zambia's foreign minister had the zip to note, from member states who are themselves working on a bomb.

Finally, the Nonaligned Movement badly needs a new name, one with no hint of either mustiness or hypocrisy. I am accepting entries. One that I've been turning over is *U.S. Too*. Another is *Aligned With Democracy*, although that would shrink the membership rolls right off. Or if not a new name, a decent burial and a willing of the remains to the United Nations. As a universal organization run in an open way, the United Nations is as well situated as any other to funnel non-aligned members' contributions to their own well-being.

The Washington Post

Will No One Follow Bush's Example?

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The leadership of the National Rifle Association did not invent the technique, certainly not. That is the point — it's been around in Europe almost a century.

First: Take over an organization that has special appeal to people who work for a living. Then find something that is troubling them, makes them feel lesser, besieged or betrayed. Direct that unhappiness against a well-defined target in society. Maneuver a leadership clique into command. Then move ruthlessly for the vastly expanded national political influence. Use the members, money and voting power of the organization as crucial levers.

In Europe, far right and far left used techniques of subverting government to create power. Good students, the leaders of the NRA have created an organization with a new goal. It is beyond simply fighting gun control. The purpose and engine of the new NRA is deeply political: to persuade more Americans that they are being strangled by a plot to deprive them of their liberty. The mastermind is the government; law officers are its servants.

That conspiracy theory is an old one on the far right fringes of American life. The triumph of the NRA has been to capture the anger of the conspiracy theory, feed and popularize it, make it their cause and cow politicians into submission.

NRA leaders use another old trick. They claim to represent more people than they do — in their case, all gun owners.

A Time-CNN poll shows this to be false. As of this month, 68 percent of gun owners disagreed with the NRA's calling federal agents "jackbooted thugs." 73 percent gave the FBI a favorable rating, to the NRA's 60; 49 percent favored stricter gun control; 69 percent wanted to keep the assault weapons ban despite the NRA campaign against it. Gun owners seem less afraid of the NRA than politicians do.

President Bill Clinton was the inevitable prime target of the NRA. When the NRA made federal law enforcement agents objects of hate, before and after Oklahoma, any incumbent president became their bull's-eye.

President George Bush saw that, I believe, and courageously quit the NRA. But where are the major Republican candidates? No politicians have a greater responsibility to take on the NRA and its anti-government incitement than mainstream conservative leaders. If the leading Republican candidates cannot explain the difference between conserving America and destroying trust in America, then intellectually they are unfit to lead. But that is not what

A China-Taiwan Collision Can Be Avoided

By Ralph A. Cossa

HONOLULU — It is time for both China and Taiwan to try to get off the collision course both seem to be recklessly pursuing. Greater moderation and flexibility is needed on each side.

The Clinton administration's approval of a "private visit" by President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan to Cornell University, his alma mater, is being broadcast in Taiwan as a major victory for Taipei and a major affront to Beijing.

Yet if China had chosen not to object to Mr. Lee's trip to Cornell as long as it remained private (without official sponsorship or protocol), the visit could have been a nonevent. Beijing's unyielding and unrealistic stance made congressional pressure, and capitulation by the Clinton administration, more likely. It increased the

importance of the visit once it was approved and will encourage the Republican-dominated Congress to push for more official contacts, the real cause of China's concern.

Had Beijing been willing to give a little and focus its attention where it really matters, on issues that involve a "two Chinas" policy, it might have found a more sympathetic ear in Washington. By acting with inflexibility, Beijing helped ensure an outcome that runs counter to its long-term aim.

What happens next? Will Taipei be satisfied with its victory or will it and its supporters in the U.S. Congress continue to press for courtesies appropriate to a head of state during Mr. Lee's visit to Cornell? It is now Taiwan's turn to show moderation.

Taipei needs more diplomatic breathing space, and the governing party has to be able to deny political advantage to an increasingly vocal opposition which is demanding independence — something Beijing has warned could trigger an armed invasion.

Both sides must carefully assess the long-term consequences of short-term political and diplomatic successes. Is it in Taiwan's interest to further alienate China? Is it in America's interest to contribute to such alienation?

Stability and prosperity in Asia hinge on two key factors: maintenance of the U.S.-Japan security alliance and generally harmonious relations between America and China. Today, Washington seems intent on undermining both of these critical relationships.

The United States is caught in a zero-sum game between Beijing and Taipei, with each "victory" on one side seen as a "defeat" by the other. This mentality — driven by entrenched attitudes in China and Taiwan, and by supporters of Taiwan and detractors of China in the United States — has to be reversed. Ultimately, this can be accomplished only through direct dialogue between Taipei and Beijing. The next round of these talks is tentatively scheduled for July.

In the meantime, if neither side is willing or able to alter course, both should at least reduce the volume of hostile rhetoric and the speed at which they are heading for collision. Those who appear intent on further alienating Beijing or hastening the deterioration in U.S.-China relations should stop and ask themselves whether it is in the best interests of America, Taiwan or Asia to keep playing such a dangerous game.

The writer is executive director of the Pacific Forum/CSIS think tank in Honolulu. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Italian Poll Threat

ROME — To-day took place the general elections all over Italy for the nomination of a new Chamber. The Minister of War gave orders for the troops to be in readiness all over the country in case of need. Fresh apprehension was felt, as in the last few days the Socialists threatened to knife all who voted for Signor Crispi. However, this very action had produced a kind of reaction even among the Radicals themselves, it being evident that those who countenance such doings are not fit to rule.

1920: Concord in Mexico

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] With Venustiano Carranza removed from the political arena as a possible disturbing element, and with the decisive election by the Mexican Congress of General Adolfo de La Huerta as

President ad interim, the revolutionary party in Mexico is now in complete control of the Republic. So far there seems to be not a single rift in the lure of perfect harmony among the Mexican political elements. Even Pancho Villa, that thorn in the side of the last two Administrations, has decided to behave, and from now on cast in his lot with the régime of law and order at Mexico City.

1945: UN Veto Defined

SAN FRANCISCO — Representatives of the "Big Five" nations reached an agreement on interpretation of the Yalta formula for voting in the proposed world security council. It allows any nation to bring a dispute before the council for discussion without being blocked by the veto of a single major power. But it also requires "Big Five" unanimity on any positive action by the council.



International Herald Tribune

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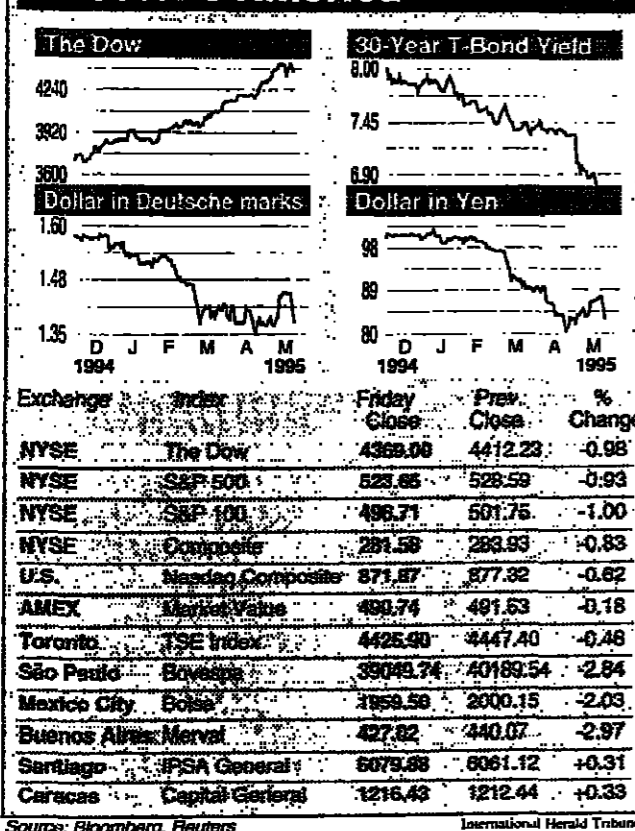
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THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Very briefly:

GM Cuts Its Pension Shortfall

WILMINGTON, Delaware (Bloomberg) — General Motors Corp. said Friday that higher profit margins allowed it to contribute \$1.5 billion to its U.S. pension plans in the first quarter, putting the company on track to erase its long-standing unfunded pension obligations well before its target of late 1996.

But the U.S. automaker also said its forecast for May vehicle sales by 300,000, to 15.3 million, citing weak sales in April.

"Even though our turnaround is not finished, it is solid, it has momentum, and it will not be reversed," John F. Smith, chief executive officer and president, said. General Motors last month announced record first-quarter profit of \$2.15 billion.

• Mutual funds that buy American stocks took in a net \$6.6 billion in April, the highest outflow since January 1994, while bond funds posted a net outflow of \$100 million in the same month, according to the Investment Company Institute, a trade group.

• Michael Ortiz, the Hollywood agent, is close to being named head of MCA Inc., according to published reports.

• Multimedia Inc. and BellSouth Corp. said they would form a joint venture to pursue opportunities in new media.

• John Labatt Ltd. filed a lawsuit against Onex Corp. claiming Onex had violated U.S. securities law in its \$1.7 billion takeover offer for Labatt by not informing the Canadian brewer's U.S. shareholders.

• Mexico agreed to drop a plan to impose a 15 percent value-added tax on producers of medicines and processed food.

NYT, Reuters, AP-DJ, Bloomberg

House Vote: Deregulate Media

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Rolling over the protests of several Democrats, the House of Representatives' Commerce Committee has voted to kill most cable television price regulation and to lift scores of restrictions on the number of television, radio and other media properties a single company can own.

The committee voted, 38 to 5, in favor of an bill to overhaul the laws governing virtually every sector of the nation's communications industry. But battles over several particular provisions, which came earlier in the day, were more bitter and partisan.

The primary objective of the bill is to knock down regulatory barriers that separate local telephone, long-distance carriers and cable television companies into separate, protected fiefdoms.

As had been expected, the committee adopted a delicately balanced proposal that would let local Bell telephone companies enter the long-distance and cable television industries while forcing them to open up their own markets.

But Republicans on the committee went further Thursday, shooting down decades-old regulations intended to prevent too much concentration of ownership in broadcasting, radio and newspapers.

The bill has strong support from the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, and is likely to pass the full House this summer. The Senate Commerce Committee has already passed a bill that takes a similar approach, though the House measure is more hawkishly deregulatory.

But many disputes remain, and the prospects of final passage are unclear.

Still, the action Thursday gave several groups, particularly the cable television

industry and the television networks, virtually everything on their political wish lists.

Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., which is looking for new media properties, was one of many companies that lobbied hard for the ability to own television stations and newspapers in the same market.

Mr. Murdoch, who already owns television properties and newspapers, including The New York Post, has been rumored to be interested in starting a newspaper in Washington, where his company already owns a television station.

ABC, NBC and CBS and other large broadcasters such as Westinghouse Electric Co., Tribune Co. and Ronald O. Perleman's New World Communications Group all lobbied for sharply increasing the number of television and radio stations a company could own nationwide.

But medium-sized and smaller broadcasters opposed lifting the restrictions, fearing competition from powerful rivals.

Ruling Opens Prodigy to Libel Lawsuit

By Peter H. Lewis
New York Times Service

In a ruling that could change the nature of on-line information services, a New York judge has cleared the way for a \$200 million libel lawsuit against Prodigy Services Co. by ruling that the popular on-line network was a publisher of information, not just a distributor.

Thus, ruled Justice Stuart L. Akin of state Supreme Court in Mineola, New York, Prodigy — a joint venture of International Business Machines Corp. and Sears, Roebuck & Co. — might be held legally liable

for comments posted electronically by its users.

The decision Thursday was in response to a motion filed by Stratton Oakmont Inc., a securities investment firm that sued Prodigy in January for libel and defamation.

The suit arose from a series of messages posted on Prodigy's "Money Talk" electronic bulletin board in October by an unknown Prodigy user. The messages portrayed Stratton Oakmont, which specialized in penny-stock issues, and its president, Daniel Ponish, as criminals and characterized the firm's dealings as fraud.

Stratton Oakmont has been investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission for reported irregularities and securities violations.

In his decision, Justice Akin drew a distinction between Prodigy — which uses human monitors and automated systems to remove objectionable material posted to its network — and other information services that merely act as conduits for unfettered information, much as a bookstore or library distributes information but does not publish it.

"We disagree with the findings, and we are currently looking at options," said Brian R. Ek, a Prodigy spokesman.

SCOTIA: An Upstart Drugmaker Is Counting on Its Unusual Approach to Turn it Into an International Player

Continued from Page 11

function of cells in the human body has long been a subject of debate. While the subject continues to receive much attention in academic circles, it has been consistently shunned by drugmakers.

Unable to obtain financing to develop his radical ideas, Dr. Horrobin decided to generate his own funding. With a small government grant in hand, he set up Scotia as a manufacturer of over-the-counter nutritional

supplements based on the lipid-rich oils contained in seeds of the evening primrose plant.

Today, Scotia's over-the-counter business, combined with revenue generated from four prescription drugs — most of which are also based on evening primrose oil — totals £16 million a year.

Skeptics initially dismissed Scotia as a peddler of potions with ludicrous ambitions. "The feeling that Scotia has created a business out of snake oil is hard

to shake off," said Stewart Atkins, an analyst with Lehman Brothers.

He and others, however, have been increasingly won over by the company's successes in drug trials. Those successes have lifted the market value of Scotia to about £264 million, making it the second-largest emerging drug company by market capitalization in Britain.

Scotia posted a loss last year of £3.6 million. Analysts said the company would probably

have to raise more capital through a rights issue to see it through until its new drugs hit the market.

The company offered shares to the public in October 1993 at 250 pence each, raising about £38 million. The shares are currently worth about 406 pence.

Many analysts have said that the drugs Scotia has under development could have a huge market potential. Trials of EF13, for instance, have shown that it can increase the life ex-

pectancy of patients diagnosed with pancreatic cancer to one year, from three months currently.

Further studies suggest EF13 may prove effective against breast, brain, liver, colon, and skin cancer.

"Most of Scotia's market capitalization now hinges on the success or failure of their cancer drug," said Peter Lings, an analyst with Salomon Brothers. "The big question now is whether or not Scotia can get the drug approved."

In addition to its diabetic neuropathy and pancreatic cancer drugs, Scotia has four compounds in advanced clinical testing.

Whether any of these radical new drugs ultimately succeeds remains to be seen. Industry insiders, however, credit Scotia with remarkable success in simplifying, having got this far in the development of six drugs.

Basic research and clinical trials are notoriously expensive.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Friday, May 26					High					Low					Prev.				
Prices in local currencies.					High					Low					Prev.				
Tel Aviv					Frankfurt					Johannesburg					Kuala Lumpur				
High	Low	Close	Prev.		High	Low	Close	Prev.		High	Low	Close	Prev.		High	Low	Close	Prev.	
ABN-AMRO	58.40	58.10	58.40	58.90	AEG	120.80	122	123.80	125.80	AngloGold	197	194	194	194.50	Centron	27.50	25.50	27.50	27.50
ABN-AMRO	125.20	123.00	124.60	125.80	AEG	2880	2880	2880	2880	AngloGold	285	282	282	282	Centron	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN-AMRO	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	AEG	700	685	700	691.50	AngloGold	198	198	198	198	Centron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
ABN																			

Friday's 4 p.m. Close
 Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere
The Associated Press.

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12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yr	PE	S&P 500	High	Low	Close
1997-1998	1.00	1997	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1998-1999	1.00	1998	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1999-2000	1.00	1999	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2000-2001	1.00	2000	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2001-2002	1.00	2001	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2002-2003	1.00	2002	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2003-2004	1.00	2003	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2004-2005	1.00	2004	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2005-2006	1.00	2005	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2006-2007	1.00	2006	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2007-2008	1.00	2007	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2008-2009	1.00	2008	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2009-2010	1.00	2009	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2010-2011	1.00	2010	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2011-2012	1.00	2011	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2012-2013	1.00	2012	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2013-2014	1.00	2013	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2014-2015	1.00	2014	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2015-2016	1.00	2015	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2016-2017	1.00	2016	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2017-2018	1.00	2017	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2018-2019	1.00	2018	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2019-2020	1.00	2019	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2020-2021	1.00	2020	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2021-2022	1.00	2021	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2022-2023	1.00	2022	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2023-2024	1.00	2023	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2024-2025	1.00	2024	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2025-2026	1.00	2025	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2026-2027	1.00	2026	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2027-2028	1.00	2027	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2028-2029	1.00	2028	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2029-2030	1.00	2029	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2030-2031	1.00	2030	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2031-2032	1.00	2031	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2032-2033	1.00	2032	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2033-2034	1.00	2033	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2034-2035	1.00	2034	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2035-2036	1.00	2035	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2036-2037	1.00	2036	15.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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Continued on Page 14

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Friday 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

B-C	
1920	1920
1921	1921
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2070	2070

[illegible][illegible]

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

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2046	Verdick	1974	1974
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2164	Verdick	2092	2092
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2166	Verdick	2094	2094
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2168	Verdick	2096	2096
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2218	Verdick	2146	2146
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2221	Verdick	2149	2149
2222	Verdick	2150	2150
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2240	Verdick	2168	2168
2241	Verdick	2169	2169
2242	Verdick	2170	2170
2243	Verdick	2171	2171
2244	Verdick	2172	2172
2245	Verdick	2173	2173
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2312	Verdick	2240	2240
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2319	Verdick	2247	2247
2320	Verdick	2248	2248
2321	Verdick	2249	2249
2322	Verdick	2250	2250
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2327	Verdick	2255	2255
2328	Verdick	2256	2256
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2359	Verdick	2287	2287
2360	Verdick	2288	2288
2361	Verdick	2289	2289
2362	Verdick	2290	2290
2363	Verdick		

Friday's 4 p.m. Close
(Continued)

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12 Month High Low Stock	Dv	Yld	P/E	52 Wk High	Low	Low Offer	Chg
123	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
124	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
125	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
126	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
127	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
128	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
129	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
130	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
131	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
132	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
133	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
134	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
135	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
136	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
137	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
138	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
139	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
140	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
141	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
142	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
143	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
144	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
145	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
146	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
147	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
148	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
149	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
150	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
151	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
152	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
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154	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
155	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
156	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
157	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
158	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
159	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
160	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
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162	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
163	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
164	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
165	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
166	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
167	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
168	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
169	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
170	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
171	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
172	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
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183	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
184	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
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186	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
187	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
188	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
189	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
190	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
191	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
192	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
193	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
194	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
195	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
196	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
197	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
198	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
199	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
200	13	1.7	17	27 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2

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THE MONEY REPORT

FIRST COLUMN

In Search Of the Greater Fool

For the aesthete, collecting things is simple enough to analyze. To collect is to make straightforward, declarative statements of value. A collector of fine art is effectively saying that art is important — and the items in a collection particularly so.

Some would take this argument and say that, by logical extension, collecting is more than just declaration. They would say that it is a form of interpretation, an expressive act akin to artistic statement. But this is an issue best left to the aesthetes.

For the financial analyst, the business of collecting is also centered on value. But the value here is purely financial. It is sad and simplistic but true: For an object to have value financially, all you need is to know of someone, somewhere, who will pay more than you did. What you need, in short, is what the more cynical financial commentators like to call a greater fool.

The supply of greater — or at least like-minded — fools should dominate the financial analysis of any would-be investor in one of the specialist collectible markets. Baseball cards, long traded among enthusiasts, have made headlines in recent years with spectacular sums fetched at the top end of the market. But if you aren't thinking of shelling out five figures for Wayne Gretzky's picture of Ty Cobb, you will not doubt be interested in what sells for \$10 or \$100. And supply and demand being key determinants of price, you will want to know how many would-be purchasers are out there. Obviously, the more people willing to buy, the easier the sale will be, and the higher the price. Here endeth the lesson on liquidity.

Of course, all markets have their special features, and the real world of buying and selling in collectibles is very different from screen-based trading in shares and currencies. Nobody gets obsessed by, say, IBM convertible debentures, as some do by rare stamps or wines. So if you find a collector more eccentric than yourself, you might just get lucky.

Fine Arts Attract New Generation of Serious Collectors



Andrew Lloyd Webber paid \$29.2 million for his Picasso.

Collectibles

Page 17
When wine is fine
Pop's popular paraphernalia
Coins at above face value
Classic cars, variable prices

By Aline Sullivan

AFTER nearly seven lean years, the art market is returning to health. And although no one expects a repeat of the boom times of the 1980s, sellers and buyers both are being lured back into the arena.

Confirmation of the trend came in New York on May 8, when Picasso's portrait of his friend Angel Fernandez de Soto, also known as "The Absinthe Drinker," was bought by British composer Andrew Lloyd Webber for \$29.2 million. It was the highest price paid for any painting in five years.

At the same Sotheby's auction, "The Hindu Pose" by Henri Matisse was sold to an anonymous buyer for \$14.9 million, an all-time high for the artist.

More exciting still to many art market watchers was the sale on the following day of Monet's "Vue de l'Eglise de Vernon" for \$3.7 million to a Japanese dealer. Sotheby's officials reckoned that the dealer was acting on behalf of a private Japanese collector, a species rarely sighted at auctions since Tokyo stock-market values plunged in 1990.

Recent successes have not been confined to big-ticket Impressionist and modern paintings: Auctioneers and dealers are also reporting strong sales of jewelry, furniture and ceramics.

Desmond Healey, a manager at Philips

Fine Art Auctioneers' Oriental Department in London, cited the example of a Satsuma pottery vase, made between 1869 and 1912, which fetched £7,200 (\$11,308) on May 17. That compared with a pre-sale estimate of between £2,000 and £3,000.

Anthony Streatfeild, managing director of Christie's International in London, believes the headline sales of Impressionist and modern paintings spur on the fine art market as a whole.

"We have been getting some very good prices lately which are encouraging vendors to see this as a good time to sell and buyers to feel more confidence in the market," Mr. Streatfeild said.

Buyers may be slightly different in different markets but there are more similarities among people who collect. So now there is general feeling of confidence.

Earlier this month, Christie's sold Van Gogh's "Jeune Femme à la Casquette" to an anonymous buyer in New York for \$13 million, almost twice the pre-sale estimate of \$7 million. Other recent surprises have included the auctioneer's sale of a Chippendale tea table for more than twice the pre-sale estimate and a Kirman Persian rug for triple the estimate.

Ian Kennedy, a specialist in Old Masters at New York dealers Simon Dickinson, is less convinced than Mr. Streatfeild that good prices in one part of the art market spill over into others. "The Picasso price certainly does no harm and it may help our market a bit but the markets remain quite separate," he said.

More helpful to the fine art market as a whole has been the recent appearance of new private buyers, noticeably Americans, who are bidding for works worth between \$200,000 and \$500,000 each, said Mr. Kennedy. These new collectors tend to make their debut at auction house sales and buy through dealers only once they have gained some confidence and experience. Conse-

quently, the auctions earlier this month in New York serve less as a preview of next month's London sales and more as an indicator of how dealers will fare in coming months.

It will be some time before these collectors flock to dealers of Old Masters, however. Old Masters are thought to be more of an acquired taste than Impressionist or modern paintings, and most buyers are extremely knowledgeable. That makes the market more stable, which is a mixed blessing for investors: Prices are unlikely to collapse, but fewer entrants to the market mean that works take longer to sell.

But the interest of these new collectors in other works of art appears wide-ranging. In the major New York auctions earlier this month, more than 90 percent of Christie's offerings and more than 80 percent of Sotheby's were sold over a two-day period.

"Collectors are feeling sufficiently confident to stretch out and pay pretty high prices for works that are unlikely to come up again soon," observed David Nash, head of Impressionist pictures for Sotheby's. "Buyers obviously feel more prosperous than they have in several years."

But auctioneers remain loath to talk about investing in the market, insisting that art for art's sake should still be the prime motive for buyers. They point out that, despite recent gains, investing in works of art over a two- or three-year period isn't a great idea: Handsome short-term profits, a phenomenon of the late 1980s, are not much in evidence today.

And although art works can offer impressive capital appreciation, they commonly generate no profits between sales. Instead they cost money, both to maintain and to insure. Buyers have to be sure of their purchase and willing to take a long-term view to make fine art a lucrative investment. Plenty of collectors now appear to be willing to make that commitment.

Demand from Asia Fuels Market for Rare Stamps

By Rupert Bruce

ON THE first Thursday in May, one lucky Chinese businessman cashed in a few chips from his stamp collection at a vast profit. He sold the 1912 Republic Commemorative Imperforate Essays, a set of un-

accepted designs for Chinese stamps, for 161,000 Hong Kong dollars (\$19,600), roughly two and a half times what he paid for them just four years earlier.

Tony Banwell, a stamp expert at Sotheby's, the auction house that conducted the May 4 Hong Kong stamp sale, says this is far from unusual in Southeast Asia.

Investment in stamps is becoming popular in the region, and investors are making money as prices rise. "There are plenty of examples of stamps that have recently sold for a factor of five or six times what they were worth a few years ago," Mr. Banwell says.

The 1990s have seen a boom in Asian demand for stamps from China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand and Taiwan. Prices have rocketed skyward, and local enthusiasts have flocked to sales in increasing numbers — partly to satisfy an urge to buy fine souvenirs from their history, but mainly to speculate.

John Bull, managing director of Hong Kong stamp auction house John Bull Stamps, believes that "90 percent of the buying is with money in mind."

Speculation and investment, however, are frowned on in the stamp world. When investment became fashionable in Britain during the 1970s, British stamp prices rose fast, only to collapse in the early 1980s. Mr. Banwell says he knows 25 Britons who lost hundreds of thousands of pounds, and many stamp experts believe the episode not only burned many fingers but also did irreparable damage to the British stamp trade.

In Europe and North America today, stamp buying for investment is extremely rare, and the vast majority of buyers are pure collectors.

The question exercising the minds of stamp experts is whether the stamp markets of Southeast Asia will experience a similar crash to Britain's. None doubt that there is some speculative froth, but they wonder whether there is a core of steadfast demand.

Mr. Bull, for example, regards the pre-

sent phase as having a large element of fashion. "One thing gets hot for a few years and then falls off and another thing gets hot for a few years and then falls off," he says. "A few years ago the U.K. market was hot and then just dropped."

Nonetheless, Mr. Bull notes that Asian stamp prices have been rising steadily since he set up shop 17 years ago. It is only in the 1990s that the trend has accelerated at a dizzying pace. The most commonly cited example of the long-term price rise is the 1897 Small One Dollar, a Chinese stamp, which cost about £1,000 (\$1,570) in 1970 but today costs roughly £160,000.

There are other equally telling examples. Modern Hong Kong Chinese New Year issues have shot up in price just a short time after issue. The first of these issues, the 1967 Year of the Ram, has risen from a face

value of 1.40 Hong Kong dollars for a pair of stamps at issue to about 200 dollars today. The issue from the 1969 Year of the Cock has performed better still and has risen from the same face value to 600 dollars.

Many specialists contend that there is a sound basis for these price rises. Mr. Banwell argues that Asian stamp prices are merely catching up with those in the West as the economies in the region emerge and people become wealthier. What's more, he adds, the demand for stamps is very broadly based, and Asian economies boast growth rates of 6 percent and inflation at roughly the same level.

But Marcus Orsi, a director of philately at the Geneva auctioneer David Feldman SA, which is holding its first Singapore sale in September, is worried just the same. "The



Wild Goose stamp design from 1912.

concern when you have a market emerging, is, there is a pure commercial aspect to it or is it just speculation," he says. "I would say it is 90 percent speculation, but I hope we keep that 10 percent residue."

Best Performing Mutual Funds	
Over one month to May 1, 1995	
1. Fidelity International	146.84
2. Fidelity Growth	146.49
3. Fidelity Divd	146.41
4. Fidelity Mid-Cap	144.26
5. Fidelity Divd	143.58
6. Fidelity Divd	143.50
7. Fidelity Divd	143.35
8. Fidelity Divd	143.35
9. Fidelity Divd	143.35
10. Fidelity Divd	143.35
Over five years to May 1, 1995	
1. Fidelity International	585.04
2. Fidelity Growth	500.88
3. Fidelity Divd	499.17
4. Fidelity Mid-Cap	457.74
5. Fidelity Divd	372.89
6. Fidelity Divd	371.62
7. Fidelity Divd	364.81
8. Fidelity Divd	360.92
9. Fidelity Divd	352.62
10. Fidelity Divd	347.06
Over one year to May 1, 1995	
1. Fidelity International	340.88
2. Fidelity Growth	337.06
3. Fidelity Divd	334.99
4. Fidelity Mid-Cap	329.34
5. Fidelity Divd	325.69
6. Fidelity Divd	325.27
7. Fidelity Divd	316.05
8. Fidelity Divd	315.08
9. Fidelity Divd	312.03
10. Fidelity Divd	312.03

Oriental Rug Prices Are Near the Floor

By Ann Brocklehurst

WHEN an anonymous buyer paid a record amount for an Oriental carpet at auction last month, he proved the point that it is only the rarest and oldest of rugs that are currently rising in price.

The buyer spent \$992,500 for an Indian rug which is one of only 12 known examples from the so-called Millefleur group of Mughal carpets. The rug, which dates from the 17th or 18th century, had been in the collection of the Vanderbilt family of the United States for nearly 100 years.

Although Oriental carpets have been in and out of fashion and up and down in price several times since the 1960s, they have never been either as popular or as expensive as they were in the first few decades of this century. With the exception of the very best rugs, Oriental carpets — be they collectible, decorative or mass-market — now sell for relatively reasonable, even cheap, prices.

Mary Jo Otsea, vice president and director of the rug department at Sotheby's in New York, says most collectible rugs cost \$5,000 to \$10,000, while extremely good examples can fetch over \$20,000. She added that prices are down 10 percent to 20 percent from 1990, which was the best rug year since 1980.

Because of the mechanization of spin-

ning, the use of synthetic dyes and the introduction of mass-production techniques in the late 19th century, most collectors have little interest in carpets less than 100 years old. While there has been a return, on a limited scale, to hand-spinning and natural dyeing in the last two decades, experts are divided on whether the carpets now produced using these methods are indeed collectible.

George Jevremovic, a former dealer in antique rugs, began producing hand-spun, naturally dyed carpets in Turkey 10 years ago. Originally he bought rugs from a Turkish cooperative called DOBAG, which stands for Natural Dye Research and Development Project in Turkey. But Mr. Jevremovic found the DOBAG carpets lacked diversity of design, color and size so he set up his own production and has now become the largest private-sector employer in the southeastern Turkish state of Adiyaman.

Some 9,000 weavers, mostly young women, produce 7,000 rugs a year for Mr. Jevremovic's Philadelphia company. Woven Legends. These Azeri carpets, as they are called, sell for approximately \$4,500 for a piece measuring 8 feet by 10 feet (2.4 meters by 3.1 meters) and \$6,500 for one at 9 feet by 12 feet.

"They have the same integrity as a carpet made 100 years ago," says Mr. Jevremovic. "We've revived the workshop carpet."

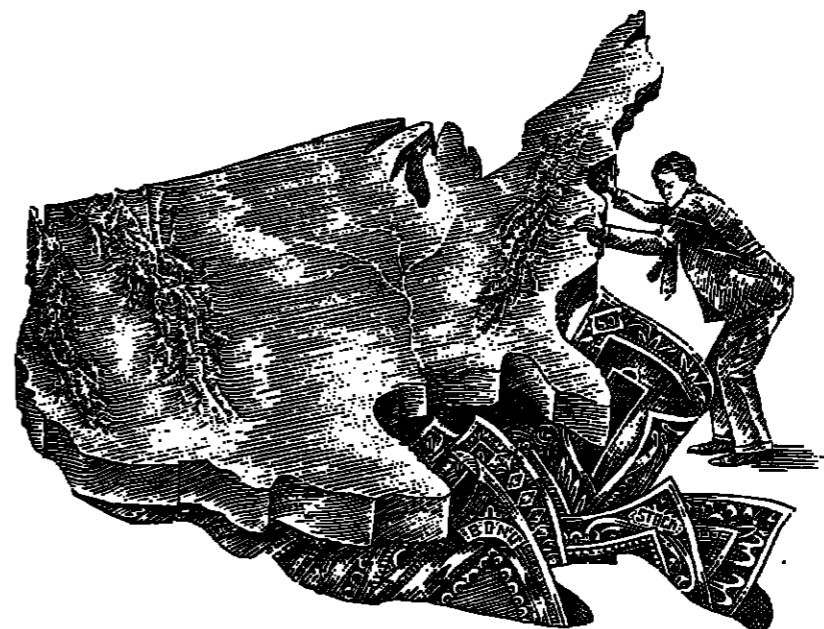
In the Official Price Guide to Oriental Rugs, author Joyce Ware cites both Azeri and DOBAG rugs as examples of contemporary collectibles, but the rug appraiser and art historian Posy Benedict says some of the carpets have a "rather weird aesthetic." She also wonders what the colors, which are mellow to begin with, will look like in 30 to 40 years.

The United States is still considered the best market in the world for antique Oriental rugs due to the estimated one million carpets that came into the country from the 1870s to the early 1920s. In fact, many of the immigrants from the former Soviet Union who have arrived in New York in recent years have been shocked to find that rugs from the Caucasus that change hands in Russia for the equivalent of \$10,000 fetch only \$1,000 to \$2,000 in the United States.

Would-be rug buyers should be aware that acquiring an antique rug on vacation is not always a bargain. While mass-produced carpets are comparatively cheap, antique rugs often cost more in their countries of origin because they are more highly valued at home than abroad. "You might find some wonderful things" on vacation in Turkey, says Ms. Otsea of Sotheby's, "but don't think you're going to get a deal."

The Money Report is edited by Martin Baker

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THE MONEY REPORT

Connoisseurs Find Top French Vintages Are Best at Holding Value

By Aline Sullivan

LAST year's savvy wine connoisseurs are probably feeling pretty pleased with themselves. Prices for some French reds have more than doubled in the past year and — if you're prepared to run with the bulls and believe what they say — further gains look likely.

"Now is a good time to sell, particularly clarets," said Paul Bowker, a wine expert at Christie's International in London. "Anyone holding a 1982 Bordeaux could sell it at about twice last year's price and about ten times that paid back in 1983."

Until this year, the market for French wines belonged mostly to buyers. A string of great vintages in the 1980s depressed values when they swamped the market several years later. But then came the relatively poor vintages of 1991, 1992 and 1993, forcing often dramatic reassessments of prices for earlier wines. A 1983 Cheval Blanc Bordeaux, for example, has risen 50 percent in value over the past year.

This is good news for London's wine auctioneers. Buying wine before it was bottled, or *en primeur*, was the rage in the 1980s when buyers and wine brokers anticipated great vintages. But this futures market became less appealing as the vintages deteriorated and buyers turned instead to the older wines held by auction houses.

Of course, good news for auctioneers is not usually good news for buyers, particularly for novices. Experts say that wine bought *en primeur* usually offers the best potential returns because it is difficult for anyone to predict how well a wine will age. It narrows the gap between the seasoned

connoisseur and the first-time buyer. There are other daunting aspects to investing in wine. Fine wines need to be aged at least ten years, and poor storage is likely to turn an investment to vinegar. Dealers are reluctant to purchase wine that has been stored by amateur collectors, so most serious buyers store their wine with professional storage companies. These charge about £5 (\$7.85) per case per year.

BUT the market for fine French wines still holds plenty of promise for potential buyers. Stephen Brown, a wine broker at Farr Vintners in London, notes a lot of interest now in 1990 Bordeaux. "The 1990 wines look likely to be the last of the classics for a considerable time," he says. "Many are already up 20 percent since last year and we are confident they will rise another 30 percent this year."

Andrew Wilson, commercial manager at Château Lascombes in the Margaux area of the Bordeaux region agrees: "Within the last 18 months, anyone who has had stock from the three glorious years of 1988, 1989 or 1990 has been besieged. We have gone from feast to famine in a very short time."

The best of the 1990 vintages appear to be Bordeaux from Pomerol, St. Emilion and Haut-Brion, although experts say that none will rival the vintages of the late 1980s.

Investors with deep pockets may prefer Château d'Yquem, a white sauternes that is released five years after the vintage is harvested. That means 1990s are just coming up for sale.

Although they are expected to fetch £100 and more per bottle, brokers still consider the wine a good deal now. "There won't be another vintage like it for years,"

said Mr. Brown. "For the undisputed best it really isn't very much."

Buyers hunting for real bargains should consider port. Drunk almost exclusively in the United States and Britain, the heavy, sweet after-dinner wine has suffered from image problems in recent years as people have become more health-conscious and more concerned about drinking before driving.

Now this market is beginning to stir. Prices for 1977 ports have escalated in recent months but prices for younger vintages remain depressed.

Auctioneers claim that the outstanding 1983 and 1987 vintages offer remarkably good value. The 1994 vintage, which will be available for order in the spring of 1997, is also expected to be a success.

Top port shippers are selling 1983s at around £11 per bottle, said Mr. Bowker of Christie's. "This is really too cheap. It

can't be long before prices rise to about £17 a bottle."

London, long been the world center of the wine trade, is an even more attractive place to make a deal because of the weakness of sterling relative to the French franc and other currencies. Wine brokers are marking prices up for newer wines, and as they restock but there are still plenty of bargains to be had.

But buyers with plenty to spend should also consider buying elsewhere. According to Mario Aschwanden, a manager at the wine department at Auktionshaus Steinfels in Zurich, the popularity of the London market with rich collectors means that the very top wines can be overpriced.

"Prices here are not so high yet but they are climbing up," Mr. Aschwanden says. "We are seeing big increases for all the 1982 Bordeaux, especially Château Mouton Rothschild and Cheval Blanc."

That Gary Glitter Poster Could Bring Big Bucks

By Barbara Wall

ABBA fans can finally stop feeling sheepish about having hung onto souvenirs of the infamous Swedish pop music group of the 1970s. They could be worth a small fortune.

A set of signatures from all four members — Agnetha Fältskog, Benny Andersson, Björn Ulvåus and Anni-Frid "Frida" Lyngstad — could be worth \$120, according to pop memorabilia experts. A gold record of a chart-topping hit like "Waterloo" can fetch upwards of \$1,500 at auction.

Even manufactured Abba memorabilia has become collectible. For a recent auction, Christie's in London set a reserve price of \$600 (\$944) on a set of Matchbox portrait dolls modeled on the group, three of them in original boxes.

The message to music buffs and collectors is clear: Hang on to everything, and tell your teenage kids to do likewise. Any pop memorabilia, even items that might ordinarily be consigned to the garbage, could be worth more than you think.

Here is a quick tour of the territory, based on conversations with experts.

• **The Fab Four.** In Europe, the rock and pop memorabilia market is dominated by the Beatles. Anything signed by the group will command a high price, and a set of four Beatles signatures could fetch between \$3,000 to \$4,500. An item which provides insight into the artists' thoughts will fetch even more. A letter written by John Lennon to Paul McCartney sold in the United States recently for \$60,000.

An item of clothing from one of the Beatles could also fetch a mind-blowing sum. Christie's has set a reserve price of £18,000 for a tan suede jacket worn by John Lennon on the cover of the album Rubber Soul. If that sounds high, Carey Wallace, a pop memorabilia specialist for Christie's, says a leather jacket worn by Mr. Lennon in Hamburg sold for £23,000 recently.

In fact, the only Beatles items that do not seem to be worth much are old records that have been out on general release. Steve Maycock, rock 'n' roll specialist for Sotheby's in London, advises that unless the record is special in some way — signed, or a limited edition — it will probably not be of much interest.

• **The classics.** Souvenirs from the icons of rock 'n' roll — the Doors, Jimi Hendrix, the Rolling Stones, Elvis Presley — continue to attract high bids. Autographs and signatures are always popular, though the value will often depend on what is signed. A signed photograph, for example, is generally more valuable than a signature on a scrap of paper, Ms. Wallace says.

The cream of the autograph market is the

handwritten song lyric, which bears witness to the artist's creative thought process. "The more crossings out, the better," Ms. Wallace says.

• **1950s rhythm 'n' blues.** Wolfers, an auction house in San Francisco, has experienced a growth in demand for pop memorabilia from the late 1950s — the era of Chuck Berry, Little Richard and Fats Domino, among others. "Promotional material for '50s soul bands was not produced in the same quantity as it is today," says Jack Wolfers, vice president of entertainment auctions. "Consequently, most of the early posters and souvenirs have not survived the passage of time." A soul poster from the '50s could easily fetch \$1,000, he said.

• **Glam rock.** This mainly British and American phenomenon of the early to mid-1970s produced acts such as Slade, the Sweet and Gary Glitter — "the Liberator of U.K. pop," according to the Penguin Encyclopedia of Popular Music. Mementos bought for pennies at the height of the fad now command prices up to £20. "Glam rock had an enormous following, and any souvenirs connected to the bands, be they posters, badges, or even scarves, have a price at auction," says Ted Owen, rock, pop and entertainment specialist for the Bonham auction house in London.

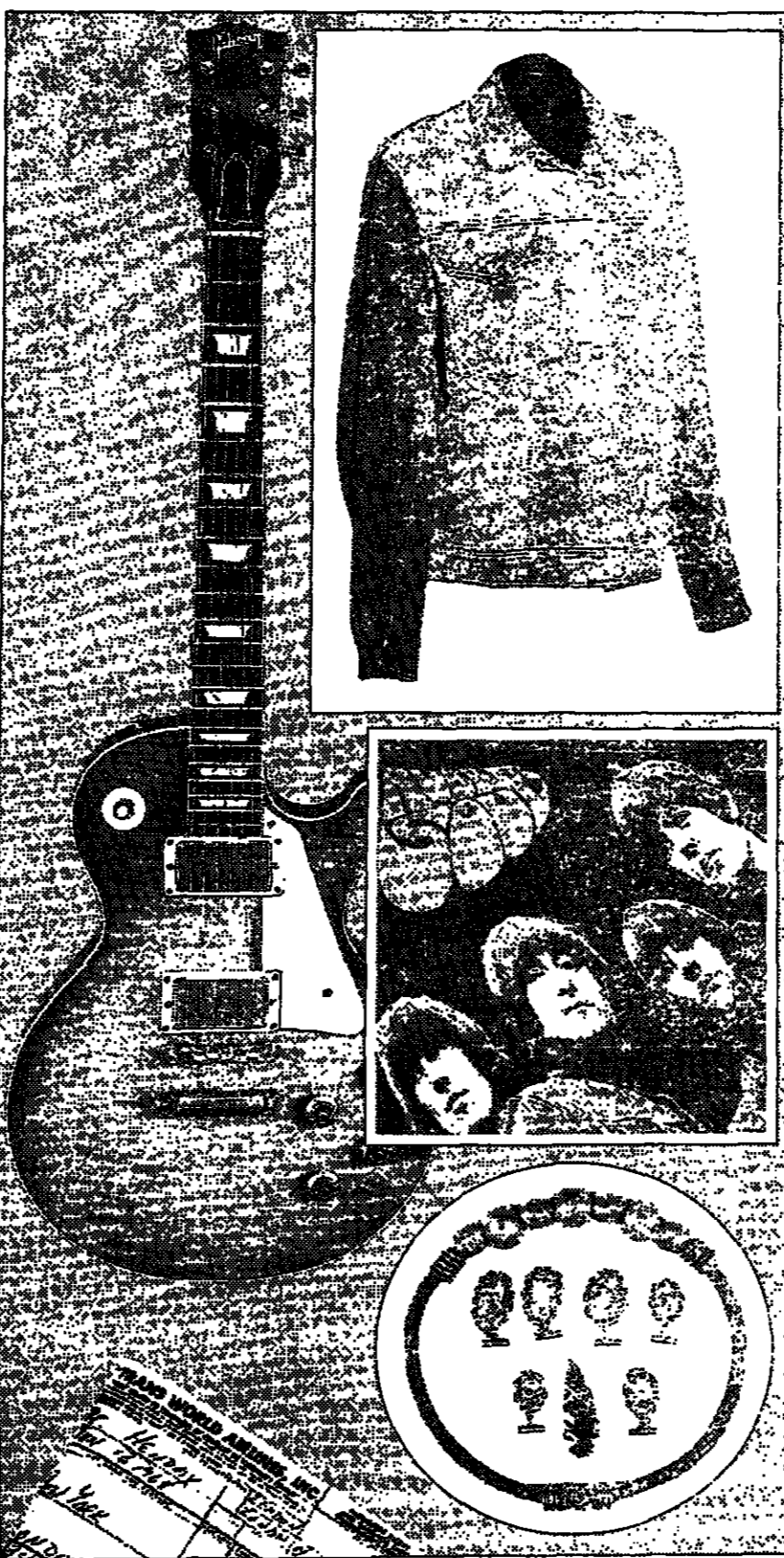
• **The 1970s and 1980s.** Souvenirs of Prince, Madonna and Bruce Springsteen are already commanding good prices. A Springsteen promotional poster from 1974-75 can fetch between \$200 and \$600, Mr. Wolfers says. "The more obscure the venue, the higher the sale price."

• **Punk.** The Sex Pistols and the Clash may never have been sustained mainstream successes, but a torn T-shirt with a picture of Queen Elizabeth II and the word "Anarchy" emblazoned on the front — a reference to two Sex Pistols hits, "God Save the Queen" and "Anarchy in the U.K." — can sell for \$300 to \$400 today.

"Punk was around for a very brief period, and much of the promotional material has been destroyed," explains Mr. Maycock. "Clothes, instruments and souvenirs from the era are few and far between."

• **Grunge.** The death in 1994 of Kurt Cobain, lead singer of the band Nirvana, had a major impact on the value of grunge souvenirs. A broken guitar belonging to him fetched \$105,000 several weeks after his death. The singer's autograph has also quadrupled in value since his death, to around \$800, Mr. Wolfers says.

• **The future.** Wet Wet Wet, East 17 and other British teeny-bopper bands are having the same effect on young girls today that the Beatles had in the 1960s. If this continues, Mr. Owen says, "signatures, posters and manufactured items will definitely be worth something in years to come."



The Rubber Soul jacket; Jimi's jewelry and plane ticket; a vintage Gibson.

EU Weighs New Measures To Upgrade Wine Quality

By Baie Netzer

JUST as collectors of fine wines are turning away from Europe and focusing more of their attention on vintages from California, Australia and South Africa, the European Union is getting bogged down in a reform attempt aimed at boosting the quality of wine produced by EU member-states while at the same time limiting production of more pedestrian table wine.

"Basically we have to cut back production and nobody wants to do that," explained Michael Gowen of the agriculture directorate-general of the European Commission, the executive body of the European Union.

"And because we've had relatively poor grape harvests and a reduction in surplus supply recently, people don't feel things are as bad as they are," he added.

The Commission noted a drop in consumption of European wines almost two years ago, and it estimated the decline at 1.6 percent per year in a report to the EU Council of Ministers, made up of representatives of the 15 European Union countries.

Moreover, the report predicted a wine surplus by the year 2000 of 39 million hectoliters (10 billion gallons), out of total production of 178 million hectoliters.

With new imports appearing from Eastern Europe, Argentina, Chile, Australia and the United States, the report warned of increased competition while also noting that European wine exports would "undoubtedly even in the best cases hit a ceiling."

Experts say the dollar's 20 percent loss in value against the mark since the beginning of the year has dampened U.S. buyers' enthusiasm both for French wine futures and for buying of 1994 bottles before they hit the shelves.

Instead, many wine lovers have chosen to buy still-available reserves of French wine from the acknowledged great vintage years 1988, 1989 and 1990.

"Given the weakness of the dollar and the fact that much of the wine is still unsold, we don't think there's any need to rush out and buy it," said John Laird, president of Seagram Chateau and Estate Wines in New York.

BUT just as EU officials have sought to reorganize wine-sector policy in the last two years, their attempts have pitted southern member-states such as Italy and Spain against their northern neighbors such as France and Germany.

Since the end of the last decade, more

than 60 percent of all the wine produced by EU members has been classified as "table wine," while half that amount or 30 percent was deemed "quality wine," according to a March 1994 Commission report.

Because definitions of quality wine differ among member states, however, the report noted that "an uncontrolled shift" toward quality wine has occurred in recent years.

In general, however, most of Europe's table wines are produced in the southern EU nations. These countries, principally Spain and Italy, accounted for almost 70 percent of the table wine produced in Europe in 1991-92.

Though these countries also produce fine wines, such as Portuguese port, the majority of their production is in the table wine category.

In contrast, France controls more than a third of the quality wine market, and Germany enjoyed a market share of about 20 percent as recently as 1992.

Southern countries like Spain and Italy, where most of Europe's table wine is produced, have the most reservations about the proposals.

The EU has attempted to limit wine production by paying premiums for reducing the amount of land where wine is cultivated. The Commission's 1993 report noted, however, that the benefits that would normally accrue from a reduction in land "under vine" in southern Europe have been partly neutralized by an increase in land under cultivation in northern Europe — where, as an additional factor, average yields tend to be higher.

"While areas under vine are dropping, they are not doing so at the same rate as consumption," the report warned.

Although France currently holds the presidency of the European Union, experts expect little progress on wine sector policy, despite the fact that a proposal has existed since last July.

Mr. Gowen added that countries like Spain and Italy, which have the most reservations about the proposals, are next in line for the presidency of the EU. Therefore, he said, "I don't expect us to make much progress in the next year."

Some Advice to Coin Speculators: Don't Bother

By Digby Lamer

IN THE 1960s many British schoolboys had a mission: to track down and own one of just seven British pennies dated 1933. Rumor had it that serious collectors paid a fortune for them.

At that time, before the British currency was decimalized and relaunched in 1971, coins dating back as far as the reign of Queen Victoria were freely circulating. Theoretically, a rare and valuable coin could simply turn up in a handful of change.

So it may come as a great disappointment to find out that the many hours spent procuring

and sifting through handfuls of change were, in fact, a complete waste of time.

Mark Rasmussen, a coin specialist with the auctioneer Spinks in London, breaks the news gently: "I'm afraid you didn't stand a chance. Of the seven 1933 pennies known to have existed, all but one have been accounted for and owned by collectors for a very long time." One recently changed hands for £25,000 (\$39,000).

And here lies one of the biggest problems facing coin investors. Most of the more valuable examples have already been picked up by collectors and only surface very rarely. What is left, say experts, is a market full of often very old

and interesting coins that are unlikely ever to be worth much more than the collector paid for them.

"I would never recommend investing in coins," said a spokesman for Sotheby's auction house in London. "If you want to make money there are far better and safer ways of doing it, like getting into government bonds, for example."

In fact, investors flooded into the coin market in the late 1970s and early 1980s, pushing coin prices to historic highs and forcing out traditional collectors who felt coins had become overvalued. As soon as the newcomers discovered how difficult it can be to draw value from the market, they fled,

pulling down prices by around 30 percent according to some analysts. Since then, in Europe at least, investors have all but disappeared, leaving the way clear for collectors once more and keeping prices steady.

Investors in the United States, however, have taken steps to maintain and improve the coin market in ways that are not always approved of by all dealers.

During the last few years U.S. dealers have been "slabbing" coins. This involves one of several authorized agencies setting the coins in transparent plastic blocks to preserve their quality and then giving them official grades. The difference of a few

grades can shift a coin's value by several thousand dollars.

Many dealers are skeptical about slabbing and claim it was concocted purely to generate income for the dealers involved with it. "It probably costs about \$25 to have a coin slabbed and graded," said Mr. Rasmussen. "When you think about the thousands of coins that are slabbed each year, it can be very lucrative."

Moreover, Mr. Rasmussen believes slabbing aims to create a rarity value in coins that are otherwise very common by granting the highest grades to only a few. Saying that a coin can be rare by dint of its condition is "very dangerous," he said.

The range of funds will provide investors with "a broad spread of general and more specialist equity and bond funds," according to the fund managers.

"Germany is potentially the largest market in Europe. Investors there are welcoming the greater choice of investments now available to them through companies moving into the market," added Christiane Jerny, sales director for Europe at Baring Global Fund Managers Ltd.

Best and Worst April Bond Markets

Canada, Finland, Spain.

BRIEFCASE

Barings Funds Tap German Market

German individual investors are often portrayed as conservative types who tend to prefer bonds, money market instruments, and mutual funds that invest in these securities. But German investment habits have been changing over the past few years, with an upturn in investors' interest in shares and risk-oriented investment.

Further evidence of this trend comes with the launch of 14 mutual funds in the German market. Baring Global Fund Managers is marketing its Dublin-based fund range through a network of independent financial advisers.

The funds, which conform to European Union regulations for the pan-European market, are already sold in several other European countries from their tax-privileged domicile in Dublin.

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Best and Worst April Bond Markets

Canada, Finland, Spain.

Japan and New Zealand were the places to be last month for dollar-based international bond investors, according to figures published by Kemper Investment Management, the London-based subsidiary of the U.S. mutual fund giant, Kemper Financial Services.

All of those countries produced average returns of more than 4 percent over the month of April. Canada (4.96 percent), Finland (4.8 percent) and Spain (4.7 percent) showed returns particularly enhanced by currency considerations.

The worst-performing market for the month was France, down an average of 1.02 percent in dollar terms. The weakness of the French franc during that month helped produce this poor showing.

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ALL CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

Getting Your Money's Worth Out of Automobiles

By Digby Lamer

YOU can't see it, but it's probably the fastest thing about your new car. No, it's not the turbo-powered acceleration: It's the rate of depreciation. From the moment you shift into drive and squeal out of the showroom, the price drops.

That fact alone can make buying a vehicle as an investment seem like financial madness, as even the cheapest cars involve an ongoing commitment to pay for garaging, insurance and repairs.

Yet almost all autos beyond a certain age have the potential to grow in value, provided they

have survived in reasonable condition. Even some specialist models as recently as 1990 regularly appear in auction house catalogues.

Experts say that car enthusiasts have two main advantages over other collectors. Autographs and valuation of automobiles are usually easier, even for relative newcomers to the market, and auto collectors stand a good chance of making at least a modest profit. "Provided you buy an acknowledged classic car and keep it in good condition, you'll usually end up making a bit of money," said one dealer.

But buying collectible autos is far from a sure-fire bet. Faked

prestige autos do turn up, especially at the top end of the market.

And, as with most investments, coming out on top depends heavily on not overpaying in the first place. In the late 1980s boom years, money poured into the auto market in Europe and the United States, pushing up values phenomenally. Miles Morris, a senior auto specialist with the auctioneer Christie's in London, said a Ferrari 250, which had been trading at between \$100,000 and \$120,000 was suddenly being priced at up to \$600,000.

Then when the bubble burst in the 1990s, casualties were heavy. A Ferrari 275 GTB4 built between 1966 and 1968 leapt from around \$90,000 in

1987 to \$450,000 in 1988 and nearly \$1 million in 1989. By the end of 1991 it had fallen to \$270,000.

Since then prices have risen more steadily, putting on around 10 percent annually, according to some estimates. Although speculation is always a possibility, "there were so many burned fingers in the early 1990s that people are being a lot more cautious now," said Mr. Morris of Christie's.

For good bets, Mr. Morris would look at classic cars dating from the 1950s and 1960s. "The prewar market is pretty stagnant. They are not very refined vehicles and keeping up with repairs or even driving them can be a bit daunting."

% SAVINGS	37
37	41
41	43
43	40
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32	27
27	50
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SPORTS

Wings and Hawks Seem Fated to Meet

The Detroit Red Wings made it look easy, the Chicago Blackhawks did it the hard way, but both teams took 3-0 leads in the Western Conference semifinals.

Chicago tied the game in Vancouver in the final minute of regulation and Chris Chelios scored 6:22 into overtime as the Blackhawks handed the Canucks a heartbreaking 3-2 defeat Thursday night.

Bernie Nicholls set up the game winner when he picked up the puck at the left point just inside the blue line and saw Chelios skating up the middle unopposed.

Chelios broke in alone as a Vancouver defenseman dove to block an expected pass. Instead, the Chicago defenseman faked a shot that brought goaltender Kirk McLean out of his

net, then slipped the puck past the sprawled goalie.

"I was fortunate, he was there and I just got it underneath him," said Chelios. "I found myself one-on-one with the goalie and if I don't know

NHL PLAYOFFS

what I'm going to do, he's probably not going to know, so I got lucky and slipped it in."

Both teams had excellent scoring chances in the surprisingly wide open end-to-end action in overtime, but McLean and Chicago's Ed Belfour both made sensational saves.

Vancouver had dominated the third period and appeared to have the game won until Jeremy Roenick found Murray Craven just outside the crease and he stuffed the puck past

McLean with 45 seconds left in the third period.

Russ Courtnall scored both goals for the Canucks, who outshot the Blackhawks, 34-25, with a 16-4 advantage in the third period.

He put the Canucks ahead 2-1 at 13:34 of the third when he stole a bad pass, sped in alone on Belfour and beat Chicago's goalie from in close.

Red Wings 6, Sharks 2: In San Jose, Slava Kozlov scored twice and set up another goal as Detroit again routed the overmatched to move within one victory of the conference final.

Sergei Fedorov added a goal and an assist for the Red Wings, who have outscored the Sharks by 18-4 in three games that looked more like tennis scores than hockey: 6-0, 6-2, 6-2.

The Red Wings, upset by San

Jose in the first round last year, so dominated play that the Sharks managed just five shots on goal in the first two periods and were outshot by 36-12 for the game.

Despite the one-sided number of shots, San Jose goalie Wade Flaherty kept it 0-0 until late in the first period, when the Red Wings scored twice in 43 seconds.

Ray Sheppard took a pass from Keith Primeau just inside the blue line and beat Flaherty with a wrist shot to the glove side with 4:52 left in the period.

Fedorov then set up Kozlov with a no-look drop pass between his legs. Kozlov beat the screened Flaherty and it was 2-0.

"The fans were boisterous and getting two quick goals took the fans out of it," Sheppard said.



The look from goalie Arturs Irbe told the tale in San Jose.

Padres Defeat Expos - After 2-Year Wait

Almost two years after last beating the Montreal Expos, the San Diego Padres have done it again.

"If we would have lost this one, I think I would have jumped out of a plane," the Padres' manager, Bruce Bochy, said with a big smile. "It didn't come easy."

Ken Caminiti hit a two-run homer, and Scott Sanders held the Expos to two hits for 7½ innings Thursday night as the visiting Padres ended a 15-game losing streak against Montreal with a 4-3 victory. San Diego had not beaten Montreal since July 24, 1993.

It also ended a three-year, 14-game losing streak in Montreal's Olympic Stadium, dating from July 19, 1992.

Caminiti hit his fourth homer of the season in the fifth after Steve Finley doubled to lead off. Butch Henry had walked Sanders with the bases loaded in the second.

Dodgers 3, Mets 0: Tom Candiotti pitched a five-hitter for his 11th shutout and 64th complete game, while Tom Prince hit his first homer and an RBI double as Los Angeles won in New York.

The Mets, who have lost five straight, are scoreless in 23 consecutive innings. The Dodgers swept their first three-game series in Shea Stadium since 1975.

Cardinals 4, Braves 1: Ken Hill, who gave up only six hits in 6½ innings, also got two hits and drove in a run as St. Louis

halted visiting Atlanta's six-game winning streak.

Catcher Tom Pagan, given a rest Wednesday so he could face Steve Avery, hit two doubles, got an RBI and scored twice. He is 10-for-27 (.370) against Avery.

Pirates 3, Marlins 1: Orlando Merced doubled in Jay Bell, breaking a 1-1 tie in the eighth and giving Pittsburgh its second victory in 10 home games.

Bell opened the inning with a double off Bobby Witt and

NL ROUNDUP

scored despite stumbling in mud and falling around third base. Merced, who went 3 for 4 and has nine hits in his last 15 at-bats, advanced on a ground-out and scored on Jeff King's sacrifice fly.

Reds 6, Cubs 2: Eddie Taubensee drove in two runs, Reggie Sanders homered, and visiting Cincinnati took advantage of two errors to win its 14th in 17 games.

Giants 3, Phillies 1: Mark Leiter scattered four hits as San Francisco ended a three-game losing streak in a game called after 5½ innings and a rain delay of 2 hours, 49 minutes. It was the Phillies' first loss in five games.

The Giants scored off Tyler Green on Matt Williams' RBI single, a wild pitch and Royce Clayton's sacrifice fly. Leiter gave up a homer to Dave Gallagher, the first batter he faced.

In Blow to Quebec, Nordiques Skating to Denver

By Anne Swardon
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — In another sign of the falling fortunes of hockey in Canada, the owners of the Quebec Nordiques have announced that the National Hockey League team is being purchased by Comsat Corp. for \$75 million and will be moved next season to Denver.

The news was a bitter blow to all of Canada, but in particular to the Quebec premier, Jacques Parizeau. He heads a provincial government that wants to separate from Canada and form an independent

nation; the fact that Quebec's capital city cannot afford to retain a pro hockey team is likely to further undermine those already flagging efforts.

The owners of the Nordiques had for months sought concessions from Parizeau including asking Quebec to build a \$100 million arena for the team and to swallow an anticipated \$27.8 million operating loss over the next two years. Instead, the government — already strapped with an enormous budget deficit — made an offer worth about \$37 million under which it would have become part-owner of the Nordiques.

With the sale, Quebec City, population

under 200,000, becomes the first of several small-market Canadian cities whose teams have been hard-pressed — including Edmonton and Winnipeg — to keep their NHL teams. Those markets cannot keep up with rising player salaries and the expansion of the NHL into the rich and glitzy markets of the United States, particularly in the South and Southwest.

In Denver, the Nordiques will get an as-yet-undecided new name and a new, \$132 million downtown arena being built by Comsat. It already owns basketball's Denver Nuggets, who this season contributed significantly to the bottom line of the satellite telecommunications company.

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	15	10	.600	0
New York	12	12	.500	3
Detroit	13	14	.481	3
Toronto	11	15	.423	4½
Baltimore	10	15	.400	5

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	16	8	.667	0
Minnesota	13	12	.520	3
Kansas City	12	14	.462	4
Chicago	10	15	.400	5
Minnesota	9	15	.369	6½

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	18	9	.667	0
Oakland	15	12	.556	3
Seattle	14	12	.538	3½
Texas	14	13	.519	4

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	17	11	.607	0
Atlanta	15	11	.577	2
Montreal	15	13	.538	3
New York	10	17	.370	7
Florida	6	20	.231	13

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	17	9	.654	0
Cincinnati	15	11	.577	2
Houston	12	13	.480	4
St. Louis	12	16	.429	6
Pittsburgh	10	15	.400	6½

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Colorado	15	12	.556	0
San Francisco	14	14	.500	1½
Los Angeles	13	15	.464	2
San Diego	12	15	.444	3

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota	000	100	111-4	11	0
Detroit	010	010	010-7	7	0
Chicago	010	010	010-7	7	0
Boston	010	010	010-7	7	0
Seattle	010	010	010-7	7	0
San Francisco	010	010	010-7	7	0
Los Angeles	010	010	010-7	7	0
Oakland	010	010	010-7	7	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	010	010	010-7	7	0
Atlanta	010	010	010-7	7	0
Montreal	010	010	010-7	7	0
New York	010	010	010-7	7	0
Florida	010	010	010-7	7	0
Chicago	010	010	010-7	7	0
Cincinnati	010	010	010-7	7	0
Houston	010	010	010-7	7	0
St. Louis	010	010	010-7	7	0
Pittsburgh	010	010	010-7	7	0

THURSDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota	000	100	111-4	11	0
Detroit	010	010	010-7	7	0
Chicago	010	010	010-7	7	0
Boston	010	010	010-7	7	0
Seattle	010	010	010-7	7	0
San Francisco	010	010	010-7	7	0
Los Angeles	010	010	010-7	7	0
Oakland	010	010	010-7	7	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	010	010	010-7	7	0
Atlanta	010	010	010-7	7	0
Montreal	010	010	010-7	7	0
New York	010	010	010-7	7	0
Florida	010	010	010-7	7	0
Chicago	010	010	010-7	7	0
Cincinnati	010	010	010-7	7	0
Houston	010	010	010-7	7	0
St. Louis	010	010	010-7	7	0
Pittsburgh	010	010	010-7	7	0

THURSDAY'S LINE SCORES

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San Francisco	010	010	010-7	7	0
Los Angeles	010	010	010-7	7	0
Oakland	010	010	010-7	7	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	010	010	010-7	7	0
Atlanta	010	010	010-7	7	0
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Cincinnati	010	010	010-7	7	0
Houston	010	010	010-7	7	0
St. Louis	010	010	010-7	7	0
Pittsburgh	010	010	010-7	7	0

THURSDAY'S LINE SCORES

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Minnesota	000	100	111-4	11	0
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NATIONAL LEAGUE

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Cincinnati	010	010	010-7	7	0
Houston	010	010	010-7	7	0
St. Louis	010	010	010-7	7	0
Pittsburgh	010	010	010-7	7	0

THURSDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota	000	100	111-4	11	0
Detroit	010	010	010-7	7	0
Chicago	010	010	010-7	7	0
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Seattle	010	010	010-7	7	0
San Francisco	010	010	010-7	7	0
Los Angeles	010	010	010-7	7	0
Oakland	010	010	010-7	7	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	010	010	010-7	7	0
Atlanta	010	010	010-7	7	0
Montreal	010	010	010-7	7	0
New York	010	010	010-7	7	0
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Chicago	010	010	010-7	7	0
Cincinnati	010	010	010-7	7	0
Houston	010	010	010-7	7	0
St. Louis	010	010	010-7	7	0
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Minnesota	000	100	111-4	11	0
Detroit	010	010	010-7	7	0
Chicago	010	010	010-7	7	0
Boston	010	010	010-7	7	0
Seattle	010	010	010-7	7	0
San Francisco	010	010	010-7	7	0
Los Angeles	010	010	010-7	7	0
Oakland	010	010	010-7	7	0</

Magic Make It 2-0 Against Pacers

By J.A. Adande
Washington Post Service

ORLANDO, Florida — "Why not us?" asks the sign in the locker room of the Orlando Magic. "Why not now?"

The Indiana Pacers will be hard-pressed to come up with an answer after the Magic

NBA PLAYOFFS

pulled out a 119-114 victory Thursday night that gave them a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven Eastern Conference final.

The Pacers sure couldn't come up with an answer to a devastating inside-out attack that produced a career playoff-high 39 points from Shaquille O'Neal and a team record 12 3-pointers that included seven from Dennis Scott — for 21 of his 25 points — and one by Nick Anderson with 13.9 seconds left.

"It's tough to get a read on them," said Indiana guard Reggie Miller. "Because the big fella down low is playing so well and he kicks it out and Nick and Dennis and Penny (Hardaway) are hitting their 3s, and then you still have a chance to win."

The Magic rushed to a double-digit lead early in the game, made 60 percent of their shots from the field for most of it, finished at 57 percent and made 41 percent of their 3-pointers. Yet, thanks primarily to Miller's 37 points, the Pacers were able to stay in contention and even take a one-point lead on Rik Smits' hook shot with 2 minutes, 32 seconds left.

O'Neal put Orlando ahead again with a layup, but missed the free throw that could have made it a 3-point play.

After Indiana guard Haywood Yow's miss on a 3-point shot, O'Neal was fouled inside, made one free throw and missed the second. But Hardaway grabbed the rebound, Scott missed a 3-point shot, O'Neal rebounded and Smits picked up his fifth foul, sending O'Neal to the line again with 1:06 left. This time, he made both foul shots and the Magic were ahead, 113-109.

Smits' dunk made it a two-point game with 33 seconds left, but Anderson then sank his 3-point shot from the left side. "I was wide open," Anderson said. "I didn't want to pass it up. Time was running down. I had to do something with it."

The Pacers weren't quite finished, as Miller banked in an off-balance 3-pointer with 9.2 seconds left. But Anderson pushed the ball ahead to forward Howard Grant for a layup and a foul that provided the final five-point margin.

With that, the Magic, who had Eastern Conference's best record this season, kept their home-court advantage for the first time in these playoffs. Fortunately, perhaps: The teams now go to Indianapolis' Market Square Arena — where the Magic have lost six in a row — for games Saturday and Monday.

Draw Favors Agassi, Some Pick Muster

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French refer to their Grand Slam tennis tournament as *la quinze*, which literally means "15 or so."

It is an oddly imprecise term for an event that lasts exactly two weeks, but in a sense it is well-chosen because there are indeed 15 days that matter at any Grand Slam: 14 for the competition and one for the draw.

Friday's draw at the French Open brought good news for Andre Agassi, the world's No. 1 player, who should not face serious resistance until the second week, and Richard Krajicek, a Dutchman whose serve is as powerful as his body is fragile.

Agassi is attempting to join the highly select club of men's players who have won each of the four Grand Slam tournaments. But he is not alone in his quest. At Stade Roland Garros, Pete Sampras, Boris Becker and Stefan Edberg also need only the French Open title to complete their collections.

Agassi, a two-time finalist here, has the best shot of the four. But he has not appeared since '93, since beating Sampras in the final at Key Biscayne in March. And unlike other surfaces, clay is a substance that has a knack for separating the specialists from the generalists. This explains why much of the attention Friday was centered not on Agassi or Sampras, who has a tricky first-

South Africa, With Victory, Is Now the Belle of Its Ball

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

Cape Town — The final whistle sounded like an invitation for hundreds of South African fans to run onto the field. Their team had just surprised Australia in the opening match of the Rugby World Cup. They poured down from the stands with a roar, but within moments they were standing around in a murmur.

Yet another result of two decades of isolation is that they didn't know how to celebrate.

They might consider Thursday as practice for the final June 24 in Johannesburg. Suddenly, the host nation must be considered the favorite to make it there. Its 17-13 beating of the defending champion leaves South Af-

rica with the easiest route through the knockout stages — a likely quarterfinal against Italy, Western Samoa or Argentina; a semifinal with the heretofore disappointing French. If it all went to form, the South Africans would be fresh compared to whichever opponent slugged its way through the other, more vicious half of the draw.

"We're still the underdogs, make no mistake," said the team's captain, Francois Pienaar, after steering South Africa through its World Cup debut. "This was a one-off, and the World Cup is not about one-offs. We're not looking at any other team than Romania now."

South Africa meets Romania on Tuesday with a match against Canada to follow. The hosts may notice a huge weight being lifted, as attentions turn

to Australia. The other contenders will be watching to see whether Australia becomes even more dangerous.

The French, for their part, were ecstatic about avoiding Australia in the semifinal — much preferring a game with South Africa, regardless of its home-field advantage.

"That is the best thing that could have happened at the World Cup," said the French coach, Pierre Berbizier. "South Africa have showed that anything is possible, even the fall of the world champions at the first hurdle."

In fact, barring a stumble by the French, there shouldn't be any more upper-tier surprises until the powers meet in the next round June 10. The next two weeks will see England and Australia plotting how to beat each other in their quarterfinal here.

"It's just what we didn't want — Australia kicked in the backside and then bouncing back," said the England coach, Jack Rowell, noting that his team has always struggled against Australia, and was defeated in the world final at Twickenham four years ago. "It's about time Australia had trouble with England," he added.

After Thursday, Australia's coach, Bob Dwyer, couldn't say it would be easy. He was at a loss to explain his team's failure to retain possession, Australia surely dominated the lineup — a weakness which South Africa must repair — but it showed all of the nerves and inexperience that had been expected to undo South Africa. No one would have guessed that the occasion would be too big for Australia.

South Africa selected an attacking

side, and the emotions and fantastic energies of the day brought the players forward in waves. They dominated a crucial half-hour period starting late in the first half, swarming their opponents' end as a 13-9 deficit turned into a 27-13 advantage.

The Australian captain, Michael Lynagh, the all-time leader with 887 Test points, was outkicked by South Africa's Joel Stransky (22 points off four penalties, a drop goal and the clinching try), while the celebrated David Campese was never set loose.

"We played a set move and one of our players ran into another," Dwyer said. "That's not common to our style of play. I haven't even seen it in practice. Huge improvement is needed. We're going to play some different players to see if they have the ability to withstand the pressure better."



Peter Walton burst through Côte d'Ivoire's feeble defense for one of Scotland's record-tying 13 tries during the match.

round match against gifted claycourter Gilbert Schaller, but on two Europeans: Sergi Bruguera and Thomas Muster.

Bruguera is the two-time defending champion here and though the Spaniard is seeded only seventh after missing nearly two months of action with a sprained left knee, he appears to be rounding into form just in time. Muster, the ultra-fit Austrian with the martial bearing, has been living up to his nickname, "The Terminator." He has played five tournaments on clay this year and won all five, compiling a 28-match victory streak on the surface kindest to his post-operative left knee.

"I think what Muster has done this year is amazing," said Bruguera, all too happy to redirect the spotlight. "I think he is the favorite."

The fifth-seeded Muster has two problems, however. First, he has a nasty draw with unseeded claycourter whiz Andrei Medvedev and last year's finalist Alberto Berasategui (founding at the moment) in his eighth. In his quarterfinal Jim Courier, Goran Ivanisevic and rising Spaniard Alberto Costa.

The second problem is that the French Open is a marathon, not a sprint, and his brilliant spring might mean that Muster peaked too early.

"You often see that guys who have great, great results before Roland Garros lose a bit of force," said the tournament director, Patrice Clerc. "Personally, I think it will be tough for Muster to go all the way."

On the women's side, it will be tough for one of the top four seeds to not go all the way. Defending champion Arantxa Sanchez Vicario of Spain, the world No. 1 at least for the next fortnight, has a draw made in heaven. Countrywoman Conchita Martinez has not lost a match since hiring Carlos Kirmayr as her coach in March. Steffi Graf, a three-time winner here, has not lost a set since rejoining the tour in February, although she had to withdraw from the German Open two weeks ago with the flu.

The most vulnerable of the top four appears to be Mary Pierce, the only reasonable Gallic hope for success in Paris. She was dominant in winning her first Grand Slam title in January at the Australian Open; she was a finalist here a year ago. But injuries and illnesses have eroded her edge this spring.

If she can handle the pressure, Pierce would be the first Frenchwoman to win here since Francoise Durr in 1967. If not the end of *la quinze* will belong once more to a foreigner.

Records Fall as Scots Romp, 89-0; France Struggles and Wins

The Associated Press

RUSTENBURG, South Africa — Gavin Hastings kicked and ran for a world record 44 points as Scotland ran through hapless Côte d'Ivoire to a record-breaking 89-0 victory Friday in the opening Pool D match of the Rugby World Cup.

The 89 points were the most ever scored by one team in a World Cup match, eclipsing New Zealand's 74 against Fiji in 1987; it was the greatest winning margin ever recorded, and Scotland's 13 tries tied France's record against Zimbabwe in 1987.

Hastings, with his four tries, nine conversions and two penalties, easily eclipsed the previous individual mark of 30, held by Didier Camberabero of France and Rob Andrew of England.

The anticipated victory put Scotland atop pool D, along with co-favorite France, which won its first match later Friday against Tonga. Both Scotland and France are expected to advance to the quarterfinals.

Côte d'Ivoire, playing in its first World Cup, lost captain Athanese Dail to injury in the 27th minute while trailing 13-0. The inexperienced Africans were little match for the larger, faster and more-skilled Scots, and the game became almost comical at times with the Scots running and passing at will as their opponents tired and gave up in the second half.

Hastings scored three tries in the first half, converted them all, kicked two penalties and converted Peter Walton's try to give Scotland a 34-0 lead.

France 38, Tonga 10: In Pretoria, France overcame a lackluster 6-0 first half against determined Tonga and in the last 25 minutes rolled to victory in its Pool D opener.

Center Thierry Lacroix again proved himself the mainstay of the French scoring machine, with two tries, three conversions and three penalties.

Despite a brilliant drop goal by flyhalf Yann Delaigue to open the scoring, in the 13th minute, Tonga outplayed the favorites in the first half, shutting down the swift French backline.

The islanders mounted the only serious attack on the tryline of the first half, with a passing wave led by flyhalf Elisi Vunipola and fullback Sateki Tuipuloto.

Tighthead lock Falamoni Mafi and loosehead prop Sa'ile'a powered the ruck to within inches of scoring, but the French forwards held firm in a try-line scrum.

Tuipuloto proved to be Tonga's main weakness. He missed on three penalty kicks in the

first half, one a 10-meter chip shot, and did not put Tonga on the scoreboard until well in the second half.

Canada 34, Romania 3: In Port Elizabeth, South Africa, flyhalf Gareth Rees overcame shaky kicking early to lead Canada to a convincing 34-3 victory over Romania in their opening pool A match.

Rees scored 19 points on four penalties, a drop goal and two conversions, as the Canadians kept alive a slim chance of advancing to the quarterfinals from the pool that includes favored South Africa and Australia.

Canada led 11-3 after a defensive first half despite three missed penalties by Rees.

Rees connected on a penalty in the 28th minute, and Romanian flyhalf Nedelci Nchietean responded with a penalty in the 37th minute. Rees then made kicked a long penalty just before the whistle to restore the eight-point lead.

In the second half, Canada took charge with strong running and deep kicking that pinned down the tired Romanians. Al Charron scored a try in the 58th minute and Colin McKenzie went over in the 75th minute.

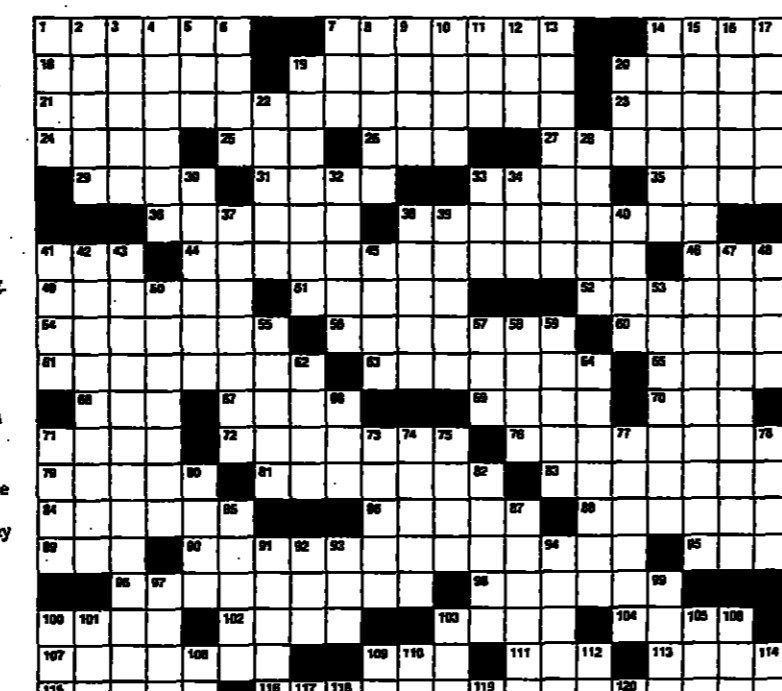
The World Cup Standings

FIRST ROUND									
Team	GP	W	D	L	PF	PA	Pts	Diff	
South Africa	1	1	0	0	27	18	3		
Canada	1	1	0	0	24	3	3		
Australia	1	1	0	0	18	27	1		
Romania	1	0	1	0	3	24	1		
Group B									
Team	GP	W	D	L	PF	PA	Pts	Diff	
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
England	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Group C									
Team	GP	W	D	L	PF	PA	Pts	Diff	
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Group D									
Team	GP	W	D	L	PF	PA	Pts	Diff	
Scotland	1	1	0	0	34	0	3		
Côte d'Ivoire	1	0	0	1	0	34	0		
Tonga	1	0	0	1	10	38	0		

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Canada 34, Romania 3
Canada: Tries — Rod Snow (20min.), Al Charron (40), Colin McKenzie (69); conversions — Rees (44, 69); penalties — Rees (28, 40, 44, 69); drop goal — Rees (59).
Romania: penalty — Nicolae Nchietean (57).
Scotland 38, Tonga 10
Scotland: Tries — Gavin Hastings (10min, 32, 34, 75), Peter Walton (34, 44), Kenny Logan (40, 44); conversions — Hastings (10, 32, 34, 44, 75); penalties — Hastings (32, 44, 75); drop goal — Hastings (34).
Côte d'Ivoire: 0.
France 38, Tonga 10
France: Tries — Thierry Lacroix (4min, 79), Athanese Dail (71), Philippe Saint-Andre (75); conversions — Lacroix (71, 79), penalties — Lacroix (37, 45, 63); drop goal — Yann Delaigue (17).
Tonga: Tries — Tevita Vunipola (38); conversions — Sateki Tuipuloto (38); penalty — Tuipuloto (52).
Saturday's Games
Western Samoa vs. Italy, 1:00 GMT
Wales vs. Japan, 1:00 GMT
England vs. Argentina, 1:00 GMT
New Zealand vs. Ireland, 1:00 GMT

PLUSH By Matt Gaffney

- ACROSS
- Bearded world leader
 - "Poems" (Sandburg's first book)
 - Overstate one's case
 - Vatican II pontiff
 - Unpleasant sentiment
 - One of the Horae
 - BAY
 - An Alaman brother
 - "...o'clock scholar"
 - Boot one
 - "Unbelievable" rock band
 - 1927 Clinton
 - Like most music sold nowadays
 - marshal (British officer)
 - Tons
 - Effortlessness
 - Rear, informally
 - Twisted, as a bulb

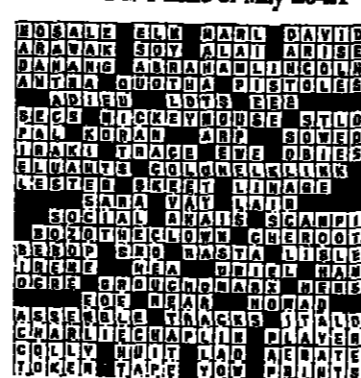


© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

DOWN

- Samoa capital
- Sought support from
- Frost contemporary
- Draw back
- Rock video award
- Spearer of sorts
- "All-American Girl" star
- "A Private View" playwright
- Entry
- Writer who co-founded Random House
- "Atlas Shrugged" name
- Shuck
- Play set in Grover's Corners
- Country on Borneo
- BUS
- Trollope lady and namesake
- Simpleton
- King Arthur's mother
- 20 Familiar vow
- 22 Sphere of struggle
- 28 Mount
- 30 Infamous French soldier
- 32 Splendid
- 33 Mannequin part
- 34 Falls — (hom)
- 37 Backdoor
- 38 Long-time Windy City orchestra leader
- 39 "It's a — shame"
- 40 Salon supplies
- 41 Groundwork
- 42 Kind of education
- 43 MARIA
- 45 QB Tarkenton
- 47 Deceitful harshly
- 48 Vegas gas
- 50 Beat
- 53 Arrayed
- 55 Shade of brown
- 57 One of the "Little Women"
- 58 Welsh "John"
- 59 Not Nintendo
- 62 Ines, with "up"
- 64 Angel, perhaps
- 68 Helpers of profs.
- 71 "Holy cow!"
- 73 Spanish railway company
- 74 Kiev's river
- 75 Guiding light?
- 77 80's guerrilla
- 78 Bachelor, stereotypically
- 80 Third son of Adam
- 82 Desires
- 85 Neighbor of Turkey
- 87 Accelerates
- 91 Fast wheels
- 92 Cry of alarm
- 93 Has too much, informally
- 94 Some bridge
- 97 Subjects of investigations
- 99 Spring event
- 100 March 17 honoree
- 101 It has many 61-Acrosses
- 103 Grocery chain
- 105 Set aside
- 106 "Common Sense" pamphleteer
- 108 — des Canaries (Martinique locale)
- 109 Young 'un
- 110 Oktoberfest serving
- 112 Work like Dürer
- 114 Comic Jack
- 117 Bettor's note
- 118 Young 'un
- 119 Consonantless German city
- 120 Wade opponent

Solution to Puzzle of May 20-21



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UNISYS

SIDELINES

Russia Threatens Davis Cup Protest

DUSSELDORF (Reuters) — The Russian Tennis Federation threatened Friday to use unranked players for the Davis Cup semifinal against Germany as a protest if forced to switch venues.

The International Tennis Federation has turned down the Russian proposal to stage the Sept. 22-24 semifinal in Sochi, on the grounds that the Black Sea resort 1) does not have a major international airport and 2) that the city of 380,000 is, by ITF regulations, not large enough to host the event. The ITF suggested that the matches be played in Moscow.

Referring to the U.S.-Sweden semifinal, Shamil Tarpiashvili, Russia's sports minister and head of his country's Davis Cup team, said, "What is the difference between Sochi and Las Vegas? Does Las Vegas have an international airport with direct flights from Europe? And Sochi is bigger than Las Vegas."

"No one can prove to me Sochi is worse than Las Vegas. We invited the ITF to come and see and no one came."

Senior, With 66, Leads British PGA

WENTWORTH, England (Reuters) — Australian Peter Senior birdied five of the last seven holes Friday for a 6-under-par 66 and a one-shot, first-round lead in the British PGA Championship.

Nick Faldo, in his first competitive round in Europe for nearly seven months, carded 65 but had to settle for a share of second place with record-chasing Bernhard Langer.

For the Record

Kresimir Cosic, 46, the former BYU and European basketball star who most recently was Croatia's deputy ambassador to the United States, died of cancer of the lymph nodes at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. (AP)

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 13)

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DAVE BARRY

Carefree Vacationing

MIAMI — Parents' school is almost over, which means it's time to make those summer vacation plans, load up the family car and take off, quickly, before the kids get home.

I am of course joking. You should take the kids; there's nothing quite like putting the whole family into the car and hitting the open road, leaving your worries behind, driving mile after carefree mile.

Medical emergencies can occur on even the best-planned family trip. That's why, before you set out, you should familiarize yourself with the . . . OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT CLASSIFICATIONS OF BAD MEDICAL THINGS THAT COULD HAPPEN ON YOUR VACATION.

I refer here to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), which is the system used to report medical problems to U.S. government agencies. Alert reader Denise Martin sent me a copy of the ICD, which classifies every conceivable kind of medical problem, including the following, which I am not making up:

E845 — Accident in spacecraft.
E912 — Bean in nose.
E966 — Beheaded by guillotine.
E906.8 — Bitten by animal.
E842 — Glider fire.
E915 — Hairball.
E908 — Injured by cloudburst.
E912 — Marble in nose.
E906.8 — Pecked by bird.
E844 — Sucked into jet aircraft.

Do not let this list alarm you. Statistics show that, on any given vacation trip, your family is likely to experience no more than four or five of these emergencies — even fewer, if you exercise strict parental discipline ("Jason, you let your brother out of that guillotine RIGHT NOW, or we are NOT stopping at the Tastee Freez").

Speaking of sharp objects, you'll want to be especially careful if your vacation destination includes a rain forest. I say this because of an alarming experience I had last summer when the Barry family held a reunion on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington. One afternoon a bunch of us Barrys packed some healthy trail provisions in the form of a large box of Cheez-Its and drove to the Quinalt Rain Forest, which is one of those nature preserves where they put up lots of informational signs with drawings of specific wildlife items that you never see

anywhere except on the signs.

For example, if the sign says that the area is the habitat of the river otter, you can be sure that there will be no river otters within miles of it. The river otters, who can read at a sixth-grade level, will all be deliberately hanging around the sign for some OTHER animal, such as the toe-sucking bighorn bat.

Anyway, we went to the Quinalt Rain Forest to expose the younger generation of Barrys to nature and teach them to appreciate the vital ecological importance of our dwindling rain forests, without which the world would soon run completely out of mildew. The first thing we saw, on arriving in the rain forest parking lot, was a bulletin board with a recently tacked-up notice that said, I swear: ATTENTION!! THIS PERSON IS KNOWN TO BE IN THIS AREA. LAST SEEN WEARING EARRINGS, A TATTOO (ON SHOULDER), CAMOUFLAGED PANTS (MILITARY TYPE), AND A VEST. CARRYING A MACHETE. THIS PERSON HAS ASSAULTED A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE AND IS CONSIDERED DANGEROUS.

As you can imagine, this notice put something of a damper on our rain forest experience. It's difficult to fully appreciate the habitat of the northern flying squirrel when you are expected at any moment to encounter the camouflaged machete loon. Nevertheless we followed the little nature trail and read all the informational signs, which appeared to have been written by graduates of Extremely Creative Writing 101. For example, at one point, my brother Sam and I were munching Cheez-Its and reading a sign that said: "Lean your head back; peer into the forest canopy. Search for the subtle activity and listen as the gentle breezes muffle the sounds of life above."

"Are you gonna do that?" I asked Sam.

"I'd be afraid that a squirrel would go to the bathroom on my face," he replied.

Anyway, we got out of the rain forest without any mishaps, and I'm sure that by now the machete person has been captured by the authorities or eaten by otters. So you and your family probably have nothing to worry about this summer; just relax and enjoy a totally carefree vacation, wherever you roam, from sea to shining sea.

Knight Ridder Newspapers

Disney Assailed for Pocahontas Portrayal

By Anthony Faiola
Washington Post Service

WEST POINT, Virginia — Clouds of smoke from a roaring pit fire circle Little Dove Custalow as she weaves the tale of her tribal heroine. Here, she says, in rural Virginia just west of the Chesapeake, before the Europeans came, before the smallpox and the reservations, there was Pocahontas.

"She was a child of respect and honor," said Custalow, daughter of a Powhatan chief, and a village storyteller in one of the last surviving tribes descending from Pocahontas, the 17th-century child ambassador of an Indian nation. "Respect and honor were as great a part of her life as food and air. She used them as a tool to bridge the gap between peoples with different languages and different cultures."

Custalow recalls her dying grandfather calling her to his bedside when she was 5, commanding her to spread the tales of Pocahontas and her people "like seeds upon the four winds." That mission has consumed her. For the past 30 years — since she was a teenager — she has journeyed to schools, museums and folklore festivals to tell the tales, often six days a week, and often for free.

It was on a mission to colonial Williamsburg in 1992 that researchers for Walt Disney Studios spotted Custalow. Struck by her intimate knowledge of the tale and her strong Indian facial features, they brought her to California as a model and consultant for Disney's epic "Pocahontas," the animated successor to its blockbuster "The Lion King." Custalow hoped that through the 78-minute animated feature premiering June 10, she could share with the world the tales told by her grandfather.

But when Disney flew her to California three weeks ago to preview the film, her hopes were dashed. "I wish they would take the name of Pocahontas off that movie," she sighed.

Disney's portrayal of Pocahontas, she says, is a sharp departure from history. Her disappointment is being echoed by historians and Indian activists nationwide. For Custalow's people, whose ancestors spoke Algonquian — an unwritten language — the oral tradition of storytelling is considered a vital link to their past. So, by reinventing Pocahontas, Disney in effect is reinventing and distorting the tribe's culture for future generations, they maintain.

Perhaps there are no people more sensitive to the story of Pocahontas than her tribal descendants, who now live in a region of rural central Virginia that stretches from the Chesapeake Bay to Richmond. About 1,000 strong, they make up the remnants of the Powhatan Nation, a confederacy of 34 tribes that once stretched from present-day North Carolina to Southern Maryland and were named after their ruler, Chief Powhatan, the father of Pocahontas.

Disney, which labored to avoid ethnic stereotyping by hiring many Indians for the four-year project, argues that the exact details of the Pocahontas legend remain vague



Little Dove Custalow objects to film's viewpoint.

at best, making it a perfect piece of history to mold. "We set out to do something inspired by the legend, not to make a documentary," said Peter Schneider, president of Walt Disney Studios' animation division. "But you've got to remember something important. The history of Pocahontas is, in and of itself, a source of much controversy. Nobody knows the truth of her legend. We simply set out to make a beautiful movie about the Native American experience."

The conflict underscores the pressure that movie makers in the 1990s face in accurately portraying ethnic or other minorities in films. Indeed, Disney, an image-conscious company, still carries scars from the wrath of Arab-Americans stemming from its portrayal in "Aladdin," which was rereleased after those criticisms. Disney also faced an uproar over the company's approach to history at its proposed Disney America theme park in Virginia, which has been shelved.

To authenticate Pocahontas, Indians were used as screen voices and as consultants for the film's elaborate dance and music scenes.

Many of the Indians who worked on the project,

including Indian activist Russell Means, who provides the voice of Chief Powhatan, applaud Disney for taking the tale of a young Indian girl to the big screen.

"After all, they say, at its heart, Disney's 'Pocahontas' is an entertaining child's film."

"It is the finest feature film ever done in Hollywood on the Native American experience," said Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement who, in 1973, helped lead the 71-day takeover of the Pine Ridge Reservation town of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

But for Custalow, and many others, the soul of the legend has been compromised.

Throughout the Disney film, she says, Pocahontas is depicted not as an innocent child, but as a woman of 20, clad in form-fitting buckskin and involved in a fictitious romance with Captain John Smith. While many facts about Pocahontas remain in dispute, most historians agree that Pocahontas was about 11 when she first met the Europeans, and while she later married a white man, they say, she never romanced Smith.

Custalow says that early sketches of Pocahontas made her appear a child of 11. But later, Disney changed her appearance. Disney executives say that's not true. "Of course there were changes during the development of the process, but we never set out to make her look 12 years old," Schneider said.

Disney's film, Custalow says, also ignores significant events such as the kidnapping of Pocahontas by British settlers — a kidnapping that later led to her conversion to Christianity and her marriage to the settler John Rolfe.

Disney's film "may not be a feather-and-loincloth depiction of Indians as savages and heathens, but it is a disrespect for what we believe are the facts about Pocahontas," said Sonny Skyhawk, a Hollywood consultant on movies including Columbia Pictures' "Geronimo, an American Legend."

Hanay Geogamah, founder of New York City's American Indian Dance Theater, worked on the Disney film as choreography consultant. He doesn't understand the fuss.

"O.K., so it's not historically accurate," he said. "I don't think that's necessarily bad." Means said, "I can't accept all this fuss being created by these nit-picky anthropologist types. The accounts of her life were vague. And the truth is that there are some people who believe she was never kidnapped, but went to Jamestown willingly. There is no right or wrong here; it is a story that is best left up to interpretation."

In 1992, Disney researchers spotted Custalow and offered her a \$300 consultant fee. "We felt she had the spirit of Pocahontas within her," said Disney's Schneider. "She embodied the character we were trying to create."

He added: "We set out to paint a very respectful, spectacular view of a culture that no longer exists." But that, Custalow says, is where Disney erred. "Our culture does exist; it lives through our stories," she said. "And that is why they are so important to us."

WEATHER

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe									
Location	Today	Low	High	Today	Low	High	Today	Low	High
Algeria	25/77	18/64	25/82	18/64	25/82	18/64	25/82	18/64	25/82
Amsterdam	18/64	12/53	18/64	12/53	18/64	12/53	18/64	12/53	18/64
Antwerp	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Athens	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Berlin	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Bombay	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Buenos Aires	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Calcutta	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Cardiff	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Chennai	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Cairo	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Canton	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Cebu	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Colombo	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Dakar	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Dhaka	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Dublin	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Edinburgh	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Hong Kong	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
London	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Los Angeles	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Madrid	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Mumbai	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Osaka	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Paris	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Perth	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Port of Spain	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Rangoon	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
San Francisco	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Singapore	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Sydney	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Taipei	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Tokyo	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66
Yokohama	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66	18/64	20/66

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